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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 213 | BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1935 | FOURTEEN PAGES

Italian Delegate Walks Out In A Huff

"I AM A YOUTH OF TO-MORROW"

Slackness Is Everywhere & Not In India Alone, Says Jawaharlal

KARACHI, Sept 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took off at 10-30 in the morning. At the breakfast table, when he was told to return "en route" Karachi, he said: "Certainly I am a youth of to-morrow; so is Karachi; Bombay is the city of yesterday. I came here last for the Karachi Congress and again come to-day."

Thereupon Doctor Choithram Gidwani sighed: "What was it then? And, what it is to-day?" Panditji retorted: "Slackness is everywhere—in the whole world, and not in India alone."

He declined to be drawn into politics.

SAFE FROM HER ORDEAL.

Before he returned to the 'plane, Doctor Tarachand Lalvani invited Pandit Jawaharlal to show his palm. Reading it, Dr. Tarachand said: "Your wife will come out safe from her ordeal." Proceeding Dr. Tarachand said: "You are destined to be our 'Raja'." The Pandit strongly took objection to the word "Raja." Thereupon Dr. Tarachand corrected himself and said: "No. President of the first Indian Republic."

Long before the arrival of the 'plane a police guard was summoned on duty. Nobody was permitted to approach the 'plane.—United Press.

FREE EDUCATION FOR HARIJANS

Indore State Gazette Notification

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Sept. 5.

The Maharaja Holkar has, by a notification in the State Gazette exempted Harijan boys from payment of school fees in all schools and institutions in the State.

CANADA'S PROTEST TO JAPAN

Discriminatory Sur-tax Must Be Withdrawn, Says Dominion Minister

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.

The Canadian Government has informed the Japanese Minister that if the discriminatory surtax of 50 per cent 'ad valorem' on certain products exported to Japan is not discontinued the dominion will be obliged to give notice that the Anglo-Japanese commercial Treaty will no longer be applicable to Canada.

The letter of Premier Bennett to the Japanese Minister states that the Government of Japan have persisted in demanding a privileged position in the markets of Canada which would involve flat discrimination against other members of the British Empire and foreign countries to whom Canada has extended "most favoured nation" terms by treaty. The Japanese Government has failed to recognise in anyway the very substantial concession accorded to imports from Japan through the reduction of exchange compensation duty which has made full allowance for the extent to which competitive advantage arising from depreciation in Japanese currencies has been offset by the relative increase in price level in Japan. The hope is expressed that the Japanese Government may yet be persuaded to realise the justness of the position taken by the Canadian Government and to remove discriminatory surtax against Canadian products.—Reuter.

For persistently refusing to attend prayers, Sarwar Ali, a student of the M.Sc. previous class of the Aligarh University has been ordered to leave the University within 24 hours.

Craik's Secretariat Brief Does Not Cut Ice

SATYAMURTI'S RETORT TO HOME MEMBER

Apostle Of "Friendly Press" Cannot Impartially Administer Press Laws

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The first voting on the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which commenced to-day, is expected to take place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 11th instant.

CONGRESS REJECTION PLAN

The Congress Party's plan of rejecting the Bill at the consideration stage appears to stand a chance of being effected.

GOVT. DEFEAT CERTAIN

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant will intervene in the debate to-morrow, and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will wind it up on Monday before Government's reply.

For four days, this Bill will be debated and about 30 speakers may take the floor. The result will be the rejection of the Bill by a good majority.

WILL IT GO TO PARLIAMENT?

What however is intriguing the Assembly is that no measure except the budget can be certified by the Viceroy and that in order to become law, this measure must go to Parliament and receive the assent of the King. The Opposition would like to see whether Parliament, with its claims to democracy, would accept such a measure which would put an end to everything which the British system of Common Law and Jurisprudence stands for.

CRAIK'S TRIPLE BUGBEAR

Day For Long Speeches In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The first Legislative battle began in the Assembly to-day with Sir Henry Craik's motion for the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The question hour was uninteresting, except for the sidelight on the Indo-Burma agreements which may not come before the House until too late. Pandit Pant's adjournment motion regarding the plight of Zanzibar Indians was postponed as an extraordinary measure by agreement to Monday. The stage was set high and clear for Sir Henry Craik's Bill which he moved for consideration in an eighty minute speech, temperate and dispassionate to a surprising degree, from a man so easily liable to loss of temper. Government would not welcome the Select Committee, even though by implication that move would force the acceptance of the principle of the measure. Their double objective, said Sir Henry Craik, was to keep for the Government of the future weapons they had found indispensable to maintain peace and tranquility in the country. Their triple bugbear was the threat of Civil Disobedience, Communal tension and Communist agitation—though the first was suspended indefinitely, the second was to no small extent, due to the Communal Award and the third was largely imaginary. Sir H. Craik's exposition of the need of the Government for repressive laws was unconvincing, but inoffensive by the very temperateness of his language. The House listened in thoughtful silence while interruptions were rare and immaterial.

The epidemic of long speeches inaugurated by the Home Member was continued by Mr. Satyamurti who followed with another oration of the same length. Carefully prepared against every point made by Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Satyamurti returned the compliment by a mainly dispassionate exposition even on occasions of strong emotional appeal. His main contention was that the proposed measure was either unnecessary or superfluous and utterly unequal for the professed objective. Eloquent, learned and pointed Mr. Satyamurty vindicated his title to being among the more painstaking of the Opposition leaders despite much frequent references to notes.

GRIFFITHS TO RESUME

Mr. Griffiths from Midnapore followed in the true Oxford manner speaking in bold mechanical tones which seemed to despise all emotion when dealing with facts of Terrorism and Communism. No more reactionary advocate could have been put up by the Government to defend an indefensible measure, but the bright young man from Oxford is serenly indifferent to the reaction on his audience. On the day when only heavy siege guns were in action, this small arms explosion was more entertaining than enlightening. However, the debate continues to-morrow when the backbenchers are likely to have a field day, Sir N N Sircar and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai being reserved for Monday. It is certain to be rejected and likewise to be certified.

GRIFFITHS TO GOVT. RESCUE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Government put into the field to-day an official "Satyamurti." Mr. Griffiths, a Welshman and a Bengal Civilian roared in the best platform style to counteract the philippic against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by Mr. Satyamurti. Perhaps such tactics on

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

New Turn In Geneva

COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Italy Objects To British & French Membership

GENEVA, Sept. 5

The League Council met at 7-10 p.m.. Baron Aloisi was not present. He was replaced by Sgr. Roca. Mr. Jeze began his speech in defence of the Abyssinian case. He was very violent, and towards the middle of his speech, Sgr. Roca rose and left the table.

Italy objects to Britain and France being members of the Committee of Five reporting on the Abyssinian question on the ground that they are interested parties.—Reuter.

T. U. C. BACKS LEAGUE METHOD

Call To British Govt.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

After a lively debate, the Trade Union Congress by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution declaring its faith in the collective peace system within the League of Nations, calling upon the British Government in co-operation with the League to use all necessary measures provided by the Covenant to prevent Italy's unjust and rapacious attack upon the territory of a fellow member of the League.

The Congress pledged firm support to any action consistent with the principles and statutes of the League to restrain the Italian Government and to uphold the authority of the League in enforcing peace.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTERS' MEETING

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Immediately after Mr. Baldwin returned to London this afternoon from Aix, a meeting of ministers was summoned in Downing Street. The War Minister, the First Lord of Admiralty, Air and Colonial Ministers arrived about 5 p.m. accompanied by experts. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Neville Chamberlain were also present.—Reuter.

Swiss Military Mission For Abyssinia

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 5.

The Ethiopian Government has engaged a Swiss Military mission which, it is understood, will consist of ten officers, chiefly artillery experts.

Four French officers have arrived at the capital but their mission is unknown.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA PREPARES FOR DEFENCE

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 5.

War material in the arsenals near Addis Ababa is being transferred to various points in the west of the Capital as a precautionary measure against air attacks according to an Ethiopian Army Officer who states that the Italians will be unable to destroy anything of military value. The only victims of the aerial attacks will be the civilian population, palaces, churches and buildings. During the past month army stores and munitions left Addis Ababa by night by mules, horses and lorries and as the strictest curfew exists from 7-30 p.m. the movements were carried out secretly.

Colonel Julian, the famous black airman of Harlem has been appoted Commander-in-Chief of the Burve Garrison which will be used in advance as headquarters for concentration of the Western Ethiopian forces.

Col. Julian who is the right-hand man of the "Negus" is trainning Abyssinians on European lines and it is stated, he left the airforce because the Abyssinian planes are not modern and useless for war service.—Reuter.

Sample Of Fascist Propaganda?

Message Of Indian Students To Il Duce Alleged To Have Been Distorted And Paraded As Support For Italian Campaign

A misleading propaganda that the sympathies of 350 millions of Indians are with the Italians in their military aggression against Abyssinia, is being carried on throughout the length and breadth of Italy, according to Mr. Kuladhara Chaliha, ex-M.L.C., and former President of Assam Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived in India on Thursday from the Continent by M.V. "Victoria."

Taking advantage of a message sent by the Indian students on the Continent to Sgr. Mussolini, the Press Censor, it is alleged, had completely distorted it, so as to create an impression in the minds of the Italians that India had fully approved of the present campaign of Mussolini against Ethiopia.

But the message sent as a matter of courtesy, is reported to have only conveyed the thanks of Indian students for the facilities afforded them, to hold a conference in Rome.

To-day an average Italian believes that every Indian is with Italy and so far, all attempts made by the Indian students to correct that mistaken impression have, it is stated, proved futile, thanks to the Fascist control of the organs of publicity and propaganda which beats the Nazi organisation hollow.

INDIAN STUDENTS' DILEMMA

The Indian students on the Continent, especially those in Italy have found themselves in an ugly situation, as they are helpless in counteracting the Italian propaganda exploiting their innocent message to the Duce.

For weeks together, a spokesman of the students has sought in vain audience with Sgr. Mussolini so that he can bring the matter to his knowledge. But Sgr. Mussolini had been putting off the interview, and it is stated that it will take some weeks more, before the interview is obtained.

Indian students in Italy are evidently nervous to give publicity to the facts behind the incident, as they fear trouble at the hands of the Italian Government.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA.

A few weeks ago, the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, held a conference in Rome, and in that connection, a message was sent as a matter of courtesy to Sgr. Mussolini expressing thanks for the facilities given them for holding the meeting. This message was used as a handle for subtle propaganda.

INDIAN LEADERS MUST ACT

It is therefore considered essential that prominent Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, should send a joint manifesto disclaiming all sympathies with the Italian menace against Abyssinia.

Otherwise, there is every danger that the wrong and false impression created in Italy, might spread all over the Continent that Indians are with Italians, and this might do incalculable harm to the cause of peace and harmony. And in addition, serious misunderstandings might be created between Indians and the peoples of European countries.

NEED FOR INDIAN PROPAGANDA

This development has been adduced as a potent argument for the immediate establishment of an international propaganda Bureau, with centres at Vienna, Geneva, Berlin, Paris and London.

This is the pet scheme of Sjt. Subhas Bose, who is now at Karlsbad busy with his book, and he keenly feels the lack of funds as his disposal for carrying on pro-Indian propaganda.

Mr. Chaliha who visited also Berlin was taken round the Labour Volunteer camps, and he expressed admiration for the work being done there by German youths in the course of their training.

Mr. Chaliha left for Calcutta on Thursday evening from where he would proceed to Assam.

TIES OF LOVE WITH ABYSSINIA

(Special to "Chronicle")

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

Prime Minister, Monamed Tawfik Pasha, has replied to the question of the Egyptian journalists regarding her policy towards the Italo-Abyssinia conflict that at all events Egypt will follow the path taken up by the British Government.

To the same question H. E. Mchamed ali Allooba Pasha replied that Abyssinia is our dear neighbour, and a loving friend. Still it is green in our memory that when the Muslim emigrants took refuge there thirteen and a half centuries ago the Abyssinians welcomed them with open hands and sheltered them and even now the same kind of sympathetic feelings are enduring and I have several letters and papers from Abyssinia which go to prove their genuine sincerity. Certainly the Abyssinians love the Egyptians and at all times look to Egypt as their spiritual centre. Christian Abyssinia looks for guidance to the Cathedral of the Orthodox Church as a centre of their great religion in Egypt and Muslim Abyssinia gazes from beyond the deserts and impregnable mountain fastness to the tower of Al-Azhar as the unique seat of Islamic culture and learning.

Further more one of the sources of our mother Nile which showers blessing and prosperity over us emanates from the heart of that friendly Commonwealth which is ever a faithful neighbour, and a sincere friend.

These are the spiritual and material ties which we can never forget.

BENDA RAID DISCLOSURES

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 5.

That women were stripped naked, molested and raped by Private Burke and others, villagers were assaulted indiscriminately, property was damaged and attempts were made to set fire to huts. These were some of the startling and sensational facts disclosed by Private Walter Andrew Percy, one of the four approvers in the "Benda Case," when he was produced and examined before the Court to-day, under an extraordinary guard.

Continuing, Percy narrated a detailed account regarding the raid. He was corroborated by another approver William Gerald Blundell, who confirming the facts narrated in the confession also stated in the cross examination, that four days later, he was examined by the Court of Enquiry. He was placed under the Military Police custody, and was refused bedding, clothing and food for 24 hours, for refusing to give evidence. Both stated having turned approvers voluntarily, and identified several of the accused in the Court. The case adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Hyderi Committee To Meet In Bombay To-day

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The stage is finally set for the meeting here to-morrow of the Committee of the Ministers of the States known as the Hyderi Committee.

To-morrow's meeting promises to be a very important one inasmuch as the Ministers will state in categorical terms their exact view in respect of certain clauses of the Government of India Act as it has emerged from the Houses of Parliament as also on certain amendments carried out.

REPRESENTATION TO BR. GOVT.

In this connection they will have the advice of Mr. Monckton their legal advisor, who has come here on their special request to advise them. The Ministers after hearing Mr. Monckton may decide to make a representation to His Majesty's Government for a definite explanation and assurance in respect of paragraph 4 of Clause 6 and Clause 110, and if the States are satisfied with the explanation of His Majesty's Government, they then may make a declaration deciding to join the Federation.

To-morrow's meeting is of an informal nature inasmuch as there will be no regular agenda for the meeting. It is understood that the meeting will first of all request Mr. Monckton to state his his views on the various contentious paragraphs of the Act and how far they affect the rights, privileges and sovereign powers of the Princes. There is likely to be a general discussion on the lines of action to be taken with a view to get them modified.

OBJECT OF MEETING.

The majority of the Princes seem to feel very sore over the fact that inasmuch as a specific reference could be embodied in these clauses pertaining to the Sovereign Powers of the British Sovereign and Parliament, a similar mention of the powers and privilages of Princes could not be incorporated. There seems to be a feeling of suspicion among Princes over this omission and it is viewed that this has been the cause of the delay for the Princes to make a determination to join the Federation. To-morrow's meeting will clarify this.—United Press.

STATE'S MINISTERS' MEETING

Hyderabad Delegates Leave For Bombay

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Sept. 5.

Mr. Walter Turner Monckton after five days stay left for Bombay along with Sir Akber Hyderi, Finance Member, Mr. Mehdiyar Jung, Political Member, Mr. Tasker, Revenue Member, Nizam's Government to attend the Ministers meeting in Bombay. During his stay Mr. Monckton interviewed the Nizam and the Resident but no official communique regarding Mr. Monckton's talks on external Relations Committee has been issued by the Nizam's Government.

"INCOMPATIBLE WITH FREEDOM OF PRESS"

Journalists' Association Of India Protests

The following telegram has been sent to the Government of India and various members of the Legislative Assembly by the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India, Bombay:

"Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India protests against the provision relating to the Press contained in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1935 as being incompatible with the legitimate freedom of the Press and the fundamental right of free expression of opinion and strongly urges members of the Central Legislature to reject those provisions."

Public Notices

B. E. S. & T. Co. Electric Supply Tariffs.

Rate Revisions For Lighting and Fans

BEGINNING with the consumption for SEPTEMBER, 1935, the following REVISED RATES will be charged for the supply of ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the Public for LIGHTS and FANS :---

(A) COMMERCIAL PREMISES

Instead of the present basic rate of 4½ annas per unit, which will remain unaltered, the following revised rates will be billed:—

For the first	500 units consumed in any month	annas 4 per unit.
„ „ next	2,000 „ „ „ „ „	3.1/2 „ „
„ „ next	2,500 „ „ „ „ „	2.3/4 „ „
For all excess units	„ „ „ „	2.1/4 „ „

(B) RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Instead of the present basic rate of 4 annas per unit, which will remain unaltered, the following revised rates will be billed:—

For the first	50 units consumed in any month,	annas 3.1/2 per unit.
„ „ next	100 „ „ „ „ „	3.1/4 „ „
For all excess units	„ „ „ „	3 „ „

(C) HOSPITALS.

Instead of the present maximum rate of 3.15 annas per unit, the revised Commercial rate as scheduled above will be billed subject to a maximum of annas 2.3/4 per unit.

(D) QUARTERLY MINIMUM CHARGE ADJUSTMENT.

If any consumer uses less than 33 units in any one period of 3 months, all the units consumed by him during such period will be charged at annas 4½ per unit instead of annas 5 per unit the present charge. Consumers using 33 to 40 units in any one period of 3 months will be billed a fixed charge of Rs. 9/- instead of the existing charge of Rs. 10/-.

Simultaneously, with the introduction of these rates, all discounts on these rates will be withdrawn.
These revisions will remain in force until further notice.

For THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
SECRETARY.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1.
September 6th, 1935.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1935, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1935.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 10th day of September to THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1935, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1935
1727.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor (Entrance from Dean Lane), Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1935.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(v) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of September to the 8th day of October, 1935 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
W. MILLARD,
Sub-Manager.

Bombay 23rd August, 1935.

N.B.:—The Dividend, if declared at the General Meeting, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st October, 1935, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th September, 1935.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be notified to the Company without delay.

1730.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
The Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

The Office of the Company has been shifted to .... 17B., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, from 4th September, 1935.

1738

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for 2 shares Nos. 4631, 4632 of the Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., 5 shares Nos. 1907 to 1911 of the Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., 20 shares Nos. 24546|55, 36084|88 and 17617|21 of the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd., standing in the name of Fakhrudin Abdullabhoy have been lost or mislaid. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

FAKHRUDIN ABDULLABHOY, C/o ABASBHOY KADERBHOY KHALIL, 3rd floor, Poonawala's Chawl, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3. (4820)

MAHARAJA GAEKWAR DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

CASKET DESIGN INVITED.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for a CASKET and fourteen pannels to hold an address in connection with the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar are hereby invited from artists. Those willing to compete should obtain from the General Secretary, Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee Rajmahel Road, Baroda, a copy of the note giving detailed ideas about the size of the casket and about the subject matter of the pannels. A prize of Rs. 500/- will be awarded to the artist whose design is considered the best by the Committee appointed for the purpose. In case all the designs of one party are not approved the amount of the prize will be distributed according to the discretion of the Committee. The decision of the Committee will be final.

No designs will be accepted after the 30th September, 1935.

MOTIBHAI C. DESAI.
General Secretary.

Baroda, 28-8-35.

1679

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease for working the Harnandrai Surajmal Ginning & Pressing Factory, consisting of one pressing and two Ginning Factories at Banosa for the current season. Applications are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1935, at his Office Jahangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within 3 months from the commencement of the lease. Intending lessees will be required to give Cash Security for the due performance of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver as Guardian of the property of Shrinivas Surajmal a minor.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1935.

1728.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 159 Steel Track Structures required for the extension of the Main Lines electrification from Borivli to Virar.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Electrical Engineer, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, upto 2 P. M. on the 25th day of September, 1935, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes to the market value of Rs. 6,000 has been deposited with the Railway Company's Treasurer, as earnest money.

Tender forms, specification and drawings can be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 20 which is not returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) A. N. J. HARRISON,
Ag. Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

1731.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Municipal School Building estimated to cost about Rs. 19,000 and will be received by the Chief Officer up to 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1935. Tender forms, specifications and conditions of contract can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5. The tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 200 as earnest money. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) B. B. MALIA.
Municipal Engineer,
Borough Municipality Surat.

P.W.D. Office Borough Municipality, Surat.
Dated 4-9-1935.

1732.

NEPAL GOVERNMENT LEASE.

The Sole Extracting Right of SABAI GRASS together with other Forest produces will be given on lease for three years from four Duars (Forest Circles) adjoining the districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda and Baharaich. Interested parties would please apply to the Secretary, Development Board, Nepal.

1715

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 535 of 1935.

Re: SHRIPAD RAMCHANDRA, PALSULE, lately residing at Kotkar Mansion Mugbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay: A Debtor

Ex-parte: R. K. MOTISHAW .....Petitioning Creditor.

On the 3rd day of September, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

1733.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client PREMCHAND KACHRABHAI has separated his son Mansukhlal Premchand from him and that he will not be responsible to any persons dealing with him for any dealings whatever done by him either in his ,in our client's name or in the name of our clients' firm.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1935.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Premchand Kachrabhai.

1736

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 520 of 1935.

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO., carrying on business at Mumbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay Debtors.

Ex-parte: MATHURADAS VISHRAM ... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 3rd day of September, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

1734

Auction Sales

Messrs. BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, Gramophone, Singer machine, Remington typewriter, Bronze figure, Austrian safe, Ice Frigidaire, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Wardrobes, Sofa Cabinet, Show case, Dining table and Chairs, Glass ware, etc.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT DUGIRALA DIST., GUNTUR.

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A PAGE ABOUT MOTORING & AVIATION

Germany's New Sport

Gliding, An Outgrowth Of Treaty Restrictions, Is Making Nation Air-Minded

It would be injudicious to tell the world that Germany has 70,000 prospective fliers, so we shall be judicious and say that she has 70,000 and more enthusiasts for a new sport which is growing by leaps and bounds, and attracting constantly increasing groups. It is the sport of gliding, a beneficial outgrowth of treaty restrictions; and it can be truly said that this child of necessity has flourished and waxed into an institution of great worth to the country and to its tens of thousands of members. When Versailles regualted the German air force to extinction, a highly developed technique was suddenly stranded and deprived of the possibility of continuation, but it was quite natural that before long this latent talent would seek expression in other directions, and this soon came about in the development of powerless flying through scientific utilization of the air currents and aerodynamic construction.

GERMANY LEADS.

Germany took the lead in gliding before the outer world was aware of its possibilities, and still to-day stands far ahead of other natons. One remembers reading a few years ago of the rather unbelievable feats of German fliers who managed to attain fantastic heights and sail great distances in their motorless gliders. The interest became so general in Germany that the gliding enthusiasts were finally organized into the German Air Sport Society, given a badge of membership and of course a uniform, so that they form to-day certainly the largest single sporting organization in the world. Throughout Germany dozens of slopes and fields have been acquired, partly through leasing by the organization, through donations by towns and villages with a commercial interest in having a gliding field within their precincts, or through preparation of unused land by the members of the Society. Membership is open to all who have the time and interest, and who wish to comply with the somewhat exact requirements. The Hitler Youth furnishes many of the recruits, as contests are arranged to encourage the building and flying of model gliders, and the interest in gliding is thus awakened early in the youth. Groups of about twenty are organized in different towns or sections, since this number is required to maintain and operate a glider. They arrange their own programme and meetings, become a part of the organization and personnel at a gliding field, are instructed in the building and flying of gliders, and take part in the various activities and contests.

Gliding, under the rigid requirements of the German Air Sport Society, becomes a process of fundamental training which includes a prominent amount of hard work and requires unlimited patience and perseverance. Since the organization is self-supporting and independent of every source of government or public aid, the entire equipment must be supplied and constructed by the members. Thus, the first step is the building of gliders. Each group builds and maintains its own machine, receiving expert instruction in construction, and learning through application the first principles of aeronautics and aerodynamics.

LAUNCHING.

The launching of the machines is a second task of no mean proportions and requires the services of the entire group, a dozen or so tugging at long ropes composed of rubber strands while others anchor the machine till the force is great enough to catapult it into the air. After each glide the machine must be carried back to the crest of the hill, or if the landing has been unlucky—as many are, especially at the beginning—, to the workshop. It is estimated that the new recruit spends over one thousand hours in building, tugging and lugging before he ever takes his place at the steering-rod to be jerked into the air by his comrades. Since the entire system of training is strictly private, it must be carried on as all other sports—on week-ends and during vacations, so that the first glide is usually the reward of long months of perseverance and hard work.

Naturally in a sport which attracts so many people, countless projects and plans are constantly under way. Not content with the classical fate of Icarus, young enthusiasts are envisaging man-power aeroplanes, flapping wings, cycling planes, and a thousand others. Semi-successful attempts have been made to mount a small detachable motor on the glider to maintain flight and to aid in climbing. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that a type of self-propelled machine may soon be perfected in which the operator can force himself for a few seconds into the air and fly a few yards. This would provide a means for competive sport and thus create a still wider interest in gliding.

MAKING NATION AIR MINDED.

The usefulness of this extensive development is manifonld. From the national point of view, it serves to keep the nation air-minded; from the point of view of organization, it provides an incentive to draw the youth of entire Germany into a strong unit with a common interest and purpose; and through participation in the group, the young airmen learn the value of true comradeship, co-operation and fair play. They see that the safety of all depends upon the complete fulfilment of each task and that all suffer when one shirks. It is also hoped that through this general interest in gliding there will develop a higher type of flying, in which the aviator is more at home in the air and understands all the caprices of air currents, so that he is able to navigate in the air as the sailing captain at sea, and is not entirely dependent upon his motor to bring him safely through.—"Germany and You."

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More Wondrous Than Babylon!

Ford Plant On The Rouge Produces 6,000 Motor-Cars Every Day

On the Banks of the River Rouge in Dearborn, Michigan, (U. S. A.) half way between the iron mines of Minnosota and Michigan, and the coal mines of Kentucky and West Virginia, stands the largest industrial works in the world. It is the Ford Rouge Plant which can produce parts for more than 6,000 complete Ford V-8 Cars every day. It is an industrial city, more wondrous than Babylon with its hanging gardens; more fabulous than ancient Bagdad when all caravans sought its market squares.

80,000 WORKERS!

In the spring of 1935, daily production at the Rouge Plant exceeded 6,000 cars. To build them, a few less than 80,000 workers were employed. In other Ford Plants in the United States, some 55,000 workers were busy. More than 5,000 firms supply various parts or material for the Ford V-8 Car, and the addition of their employees' families to those of the 135,000 Ford workmen makes a staggering total. Literally millions of people in the United States play some part in building the Ford V-8.

Every day the Plant is in operation hundreds of visitors make the trip through it to watch and marvel at the things they see there.

A HEALTHY CITY

The Rouge Plant covers an industrial city. It is a city of health, light, and sunshine. It has 333 acres of window glass to let in the light. Although it includes the largest foundry in the world—covering 30 acres—there is never an accumulation of dust or grime. A measured supply of fresh, clean air is forced into every room each minute. Against the threat of dirt and grime, a determined army of 5,000 men battles night and day. It keeps ceaseless watch over the 7,250,000 square feet of floor space, the thousands upon thousands of machines, and the acres of glass above and around the workmen. This army requires much ammunition. Each month it wears out 5,000 mops and 3,000 brooms. In each 30-day period it lays down a barrage with 172,000 pounds of soap. Each month 16,000 gallons of paint are applied to walls and machinery.

Hand in hand with the campaign for cleanliness goes the march to health. Looming white and spotlessly clean against the gray of surrounding machinery are 14 completely equipped first aid stations. In the Plant not even the slightest scratch escapes attention. The central hospital quarters in the Rouge are the finest in industry. A staff of 125 doctors, surgeons, dentists, chemists, and medical assistants guards the health of this industrial city.

"CONTROL"

Iron ore in the hold of a ship that docks at the Rouge wharf Monday morning may emerge by noon the following day, after many changes and processes, as part of a new Ford V-8. During its course through the Plant, someone is responsible every minute for each particular unit, along every foot of its progress.

The word that best describes the Rouge system of produtcion is "control". That one word explains how it is possible to keep track of the vast amounts of material, the thousands of working processes, and all the thousands of machines involved in the making of 6,000 Ford V-8 Cads a day. The same word explains the product of the Plant. The world-wide reputation of Ford Cars for long life, dependability and economy is based upon the meaning of the area of 1,096 acres a good sized word "control" in Ford manufacture.

Henry Ford said: 'Precision methods in manufacture make quantity production possible". That is another way of expressing the central theme: "Control".

The Ford Motor Company controls a considerable share of the raw materials used in making Ford V-8 Cars. Iron mines, coal mines and timberlands are listed among Ford properties. The ships that bring materials to the Plants are largely Ford ships. This gurantees control of costs and quality.

Iron ore, coke and limestone go into Ford blast furnaces and later emerge as purified iron. Added ingredients and processes change the iron into special types of iron, or into one of the 52 kinds of steel used in making the Ford V-8 Car. The iron and steel are cast, pressed, rolled, or hammered into rough shapes for parts.

MAKING OF PARTS

After the huge primary storage bins, capable of holding 2,000,000 tons of iron ore, coal and limestone, there is practically no storage of materials or parts in the Rouge Plant. Iron, steel, glass and other materials are manufactured into finished parts as they are needed. Very little surplus ever accumulates. Proing pace of the men on the line.

Parts are tested many times before they reach conveyor lines. After they are assembled into units, these too are tested again and again.

Besides the tests for dimension and quality, parts or assemblies are chosen at random and subjected to long torture tests. Such tests subject them to strains many times greater than they encounter in actual use. Again—control.

The assembly of complete automobiles at the Rouge Plant is confined to the supply, required by a single Ford Branch serving Michigan and a few counties in Ohio and Indiana. There are 34 Ford Branches in the United States, and cars distributed through the other 33 are assembled in the Branch Plants, all located in important marketing areas.

DISTRIBUTING THE PARTS

Ford manufacturing is done near the source of raw materials. Ford assembly and distribution are accomplished near the markets. There is little or no storage of parts and cars in Ford Branches. Each Branch forecasts its needs for a brief period and notifies the Factory of their extent. At once parts for the exact number of cars specified are despatched from the Rouge Plant to the Branch. The traffic department assumes control, and after a carload of parts leaves the Rouge it is never out of sight on traffic charts until it reaches its destination.

HIGH QUALITY, LOW COST

Thus from the time ore and coal leave the mine until the finished car reaches a Dealer, every step is calculated in advance, carefully carried out and completely controlled. There is no confusion or lost motion anywhere along the line. This fact is significant to the owner of an automobile because he would be penalized by waste or inefficiency. Ford manufacturing control goes even further, for it utilizes the waste materials growing out of the car's manufacture.

Coke which cannot be used in blast furnaces is sold. So is the tar derived in coking. Fine oil, another by-product, is refined and sold. Ammonium sulphate, still another, is sold as fertilizer. Blast furnace slag is made into Portland cement. Blast furnace gases are captured and used to pre-heat the blast of air forced through the charge in the same furnace. Particles washed from gases are reclaimed and used again. The dust from grinding wheels contains metal particles from the parts smoothed on the wheels. This mixture is reclaimed and yields tons of metal every week.

The savings effected by these salvaging and by-products operations amounts to millions of dollars a year. Ford practice provides an unvarying three-way division of all profits.

Labour gets its share through increased wages. A second share goes to management. The third share goes to the customer in a better product. Economies in manufacture or salvage are translated into terms of added quality, better performance and longer life for the Ford V-8 Car.

WORLD-WIDE INSTITUTION

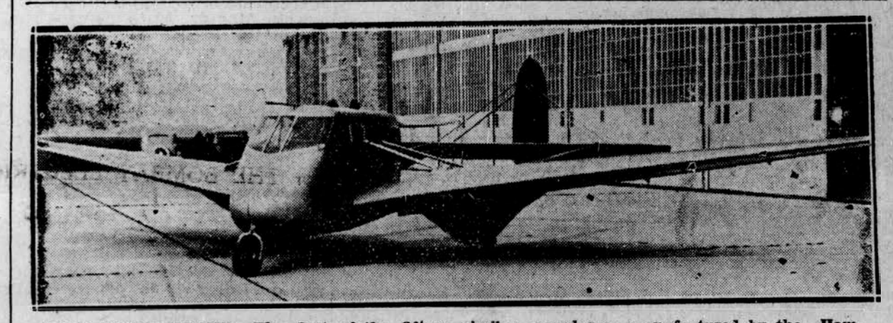
Great as it is, the Rouge Plant is only one unit in a world-wide plan of Ford production, distribution and service. In every portion of the globe, Ford is represented. Literally, the sun never sets on the Ford Organization.

The Ford Motor Plant at Dagenham, England, is the largest automobile plant in the Empire. The Ford Plant at Windsor, Canada, is among the Dominion's largest. There are Ford manufacturing, service or assembly plants in France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Irish Free State, Spain, Turkey, and other countries.

Ford of Canada Limited, operates three Assembly Plants in Canada besides the main plant in Windsor; three in Australia; three in India; one in Ceylon; one in South Africa; and one at Singapore.

In South America, Ford Plants are located in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Urguay, and other nations. Others are operated in Japan, Mexico, China, Cuba and the Canal Zone.

The control and precision so important to the Rouge Plant extend to all these others. Automobile owners in every country benefit by the Ford plan of quality manufacture and world-wide service. One might drive his Ford V-8 around the world and be separated from the familiar Ford Service blue oval only while on shipboard.



FOOL-PROOF 'PLANE:—The first of the fifteen similar aeroplanes manufactured by the Hammond Aircraft Company for U. S. A. Department of Commerce. It is claimed to be absolutely crash-proof and can be flown by an average person within less than 3 hours' instruction. It is said to be easier to control than an ordinary motorcar and lands slowly like a parachute. Its price will be 3,000 Dollars (about Rs. 10,000).

Rear Engined Car "Great Success"

Good Results Achieved On 22,000 Mile Trial Run

The Scarab, rear-engined "automobile of the future" introduced to the automotive industry a few months ago by William B. Stout, is a "great success," Stout said in reviewing the machine's performance.

Since its introduction early this year, the Scarab has travelled 22,000 miles over all conditions of highway at 55 to 60 miles an hour and at an average of 500 miles a day, the designer of the revolutionary motorcar said.

During the tests, Stout declared the Scarab used but 20 quarts of oil and averaged 18 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

HYDRAULIC BRAKES.

One-hundred such Scarabs are scheduled for production this year. The second of the cars will be completed and ready for road tests soon. Hydraulic brakes will be incorporated in it.

"We drove the Scarab from Detroit to Florida and back on the first trip," Stout said, "and the machine required only one quart of water for cooling.

"On the second run—from Detroit to Los Angeles, Seattle and return—we used the removable rear seat to sleep on. We ate meals in the car, served coffee, and drank it while doing 60 miles an hour. We didn't spill a drop, either," he added.

Absence of exhaust fumes and engine heat was especially noticeable during the trip, which Stout credited to the rear-engine mounting.

BEETLE BODY.

Stopping rumours that Henry Ford was interested in the Scarab, Stout said, "There's no connection, although I sometimes wish there were."

Shaped like a beetle, the Scarab body is of welded steel tubing, stronger, Stout claimed, than the steel in a Pullman coach.

Ventilation is straight through the car, from front to rear, and the machine is heat insulated throughout. Even the windows are of special heat-insulated glass.

A COOLER CAR FOR THE TROPICS

One-Piece Steel Roof Construction

The one-piece steel roof which is a feature of the new Chevrolet models recently introduced in this country not only affords greater protection but it is designed to keep the car cooler even in the hottest days. The roof reflects, rather than absorbs, the sun's rays. Eight different types of insulation were tested before the present heat-resisting material was selected. Tests have proved that it is so efficient that the new bodies heat up only half as much as the ordinary type at roof-level, and only one-third as much at the level of the passenger's head. Furthermore to seal out engine noise and heat, the dash is covered with a felt and fibre board deadener while a layer of heavy jute covers the flooring from front to back.

INCREASED SAFETY.

The "turret top" body is so designed as to give the utmost protection to the motorist. The driver and passengers are protected by solid steel above, below, at the front and back, and on either side.

"TURRET TOP" CONSTRUCTION.

There are five main parts to the "turret top" body, excluding the doors. The roof is a single sheet of seamless drawn steel, welded to the metal sides of the body, and further strengthened by a series of U-shaped metal bows underneath. It extends from the windshield to a point well below the rear window, where it is shaped to form the top of the enclosed luggage compartment opening. The one-piece quarter panels curve around to form the sides, while the steel floor serves as the bottom. The entire front end of the body from the instrument panel forward is a single steel assembly.

JAP STUDENTS ON MOTOR TOUR

Students of Hosei University (Japan) will motor to Kyushu this summer and tour the southern island.

Those composing the party are members of the Motor Society of the University and are attempting to make a long drive record.

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Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

Play On & Dopatta Improve

Hakim Pasha, Shogat Aziz And Fiery Face Should Be Noted

From Our Special Correspondent

POONA, September 5.

With the weather at its best trainers are beaming with delight and a number of smart gallops were done by horses engaged on Saturday:—

DR. STRABISMUS (Selby) went 7 furlongs at an easy pace finishing resolutely. In fine fettle and likely to run prominently.

TAJ KASRA (Munro) accompanied TOLERATE (Scanlan) over a mile on the race track. The pair finished abreast giving complete satisfaction.

PLAY ON (C. Hoyt) shaped excellently over 7 furlongs. Will be hard to beat in Trial Plate.

MAS D'ANTIBES (Wilson) was sent a mile at steady pace in company of SHAPHIR (Clarke). Both moved freely and are in fine fettle at the moment.

BEDSOCKS (Burn) showed to advantage against RISQUE (Brace) in a 7 furlongs trial on the race track. The former is a much improved animal.

ABUNDANCE (Graham) travelled a mile. Fair.

SEATON ROSS (Burn) covered a mile on the tan in pleasing style. Keep an eye on him.

DOPATTA (Scanlan) impressed in a 7 furlongs gallop on the race track.

TALK (C. Hoyt) gave indications of a return to his best form when tried out over 7 furlongs.

THE NUN (Clarke) and WIDDEN HILL (Wilson) finished strongly over a mile on the tan. A fit pair.

HONEYSUCKLE (Riding Boy), GARTER PRINCESS (Whiteside) and BALLYLINCH (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs. All are in tophole condition.

LADY BRENDAN (Donnelly) pleased when sent 6 furlongs. She is in good condition and may spring an unwelcome surprise.

HALF MAST (Harding) beat NECKER (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs.

QUICK IMAGE (Brace) was superior to RUNNING SEA (Britt) over 9 furlongs on the race track. The former will be on the premises in the Galway Plate.

CURFEW III (Riding Boy) galloped 5 furlongs in fluent style. Very fit.

NA'AMAT ALLAH (Riding Boy) beat SA'AMI (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

BURGESS (Brace) made a favourable impression over 7 furlongs. Fit and well.

SHOGAT AZIZ (Riding Boy) trounced ZENOBIA (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. The former can win when wanted.

VERSHAN (C. Hoyt) went 6 furlongs in attractive style. Must be thereabouts again.

HAKIM PASHA (Davison) gave a good account of himself over a mile. Ignore last defeat.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) travelled 7 furlongs in fine style. Much improved since last win.

FIERY FACE (Simmons) beat AL HAMIL (Clarke) and MADHI (Graham) over 10 furlongs. Make a note of the first named.

HAZIMA (Davison) put up a smart show over 9 furlongs on the tan. She will win at a good price.

THE VICEROY (Wilson) traversed 9 furlongs on the tan in his best style. Needs strong handling.

KABAILA (Britt) was sent a mile. Very fit.

ANCHOR (Brace) held GOOD BYE (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs on the race track.

GERMAN (Cook) and SILVER JUBILEE (Whittle) were not stretched over a mile. A fit pair.

QUARRY (Davison) did pace work over a mile. Another who will win at tempting odds.

LOOKMAN (Britt) shaped well in a mile gallop on the tan. Should figure prominently.

BUSHBOOS (C. Hoyt) was superior to MAARIB (Riding Boy) over a mile.

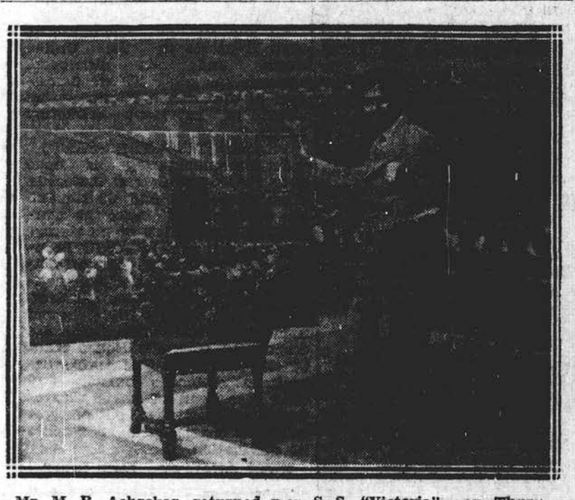
BARKHAT (Marrable) proved superior to NO LIMIT (Fletcher) over 9 furlongs. The first named has not reproduced his track form in a race yet.

HAMRA NAFEA (Whiteside) was given a rousing 10 furlongs gallop. Fit and well.

LEICESTER LADY (Whiteside) gave a great display over 10 furlongs on the tan. Must win shortly.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:—LUCKY BOY, TAMIM, DINOS, COLUMBIAN and KNIGHT AT ARMS.

Swami B. H. Bon of the Gaudiya Math (centre) who had been on a preaching mission in the West arrived in Bombay by the Italian mail boat on Thursday, with two German disciples, Herr Schultz and Baron Von Koeth, who are seen, in the photo to the Swami's right and left respectively.



Mr. M. R. Achrekar, returned per S. S. "Victoria" on Thursday morning.

The Maharaja of Jaipur, the famous polo patron, was one of the distinguished arrivals by the Italian Mail Boat.

VILJOEN & ROWAN IN BIG SECOND WICKET STAND

South Africans Score 394 Against Minor Counties

LONDON, Sept. 4.

There was no play owing to rain between the Gentlemen and Players. Rowan hit in all thirteen boundaries, Viljoen batting very confidently made a century in 135 minutes. In a stay of 255 minutes he scored twentythree boundaries and with Rowan he added 220 runs for the second wicket.

Closing Scores

The following are the closing scores:—

Essex vs. Kent

Essex 97 (Watt 6 for 49, Todd 4 for 37). Kent 160 for 7.

Yorkshire vs. M. C. C.

M. C. C. 179 (Smailes 5 for 68). Yorkshire 96 for 3.

Minor Counties vs. South Africans

South Africans 394 (Rowan 115. Viljoen 168; Butterworth 5 for 105). Minor Counties 10 for 1.—Reuter.

AHMEDNAGAR TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

(From Our Correspondent).

CAMP AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 2.

Heavy downpours suspended the tennis ties for hours through the last 2/3 days, and it is only during the bright spells of weather that the crowded programme was to be rushed through starting play early in the morning and noon, till late in the evening.

The results of the finish of the yesterdays semi-finals were as follows:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—(1) Bhandarkar beat Durbarsingh, 6/0, 6/1; (2) Viyas beat Perdeshi 6/4, 4/6, 6/1.

MEN'S DOUBLE (OPEN):—(1) Perdeshi and Dhaneshwar beat Kannan and Chaudhari 3/6, 6/3, 6/4; (2) Yadwadker and Vias beat Durbarsingh and Cordero 7/5, 7/5.

Men's Double (Handicap) Bandarker and Kanan beat Hodgson and Dickenson 6/2, 6/1.

Mixed Doubles (Handicap) Mrs. Macdonald and Macdonald beat Miss Kersetjee and D. K. Irani 6/2, 6/1.

IMPROVING TENNIS STANDARD OF AMATEURS

U. P. Player's Scheme Welcomed By Aligarhians

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH September, 2.

Mr Ahad Husain Kidvai, one of the veteran tennis players of these provinces who has started a scheme for improving the standard of amateur tennis in U. P., have arrived in Aligarh to enlist the support of Aligarh tennis enthusiasts.

He gave a talk to the members of the University tennis club, and explained the scope before them if they were only properly coached. Mr. Ahad Husain said that the scheme provided for the appointment of a European coach who would visit the divisional centres and give lessons to the promising tennis players selected by the local committees. The divisional centres will have to pay Rs. 1,800 each towards the funds of the central board.

Mr. Ahad Husain said that he had received very good response from Oudh Taluqdars and others. He expects that A. W. Meyer, one of the leading critic of the lawn tennis world, will accept his invitation to come to India in winter for coaching new talents of the U. P.

Nawab Saheb of Chatari and other 'raises' of Aligarh have promised donations.

ALLEGED BREACH OF GOVT. ORDER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Before the Sub-Divisional Magis-Magistrate, Miss Parul Bala Muktrate, Alipore, acting as the Special herjee of village Baherak, District Dacca, was prosecuted on a charge of having violated a Government order.

The prosecution story was that the accused was a political suspect and the police could find no trace of her under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. A notincation was published directing her to appear before the Police Superintendent of Dacca within one month of the publication of the notification. It is alleged that she failed to comply with that notification. The accused was arrested in connexion with the Tittagarh Arms Act case.—United Press.

A double tragedy—How a barber cut his wife's neck with a razor suspecting her fidelity and then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own neck with the same weapon was narrated this morning at the inquest over the body of the deceased woman. The tragedy took place last night at Sonthapet, Nellore.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Week-End Fixtures

The following matches in the Satiranjan Shield Tournament will be played on the Bengal Club ground at Parel this week-end.

Friday, September 6, 5-30 p.m. Second Semi-final: Bombay City vs. Combined Medicos.

Sunday, September 8, 5-30 p.m. Final: G. I. P. Mechanics Institute vs. Winners of Friday's semi-final.

At the conclusion of the Final Match, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, will distribute the trophy and prizes.

HINDUSTHAN CUP TOURNEY.

Nine teams have entered for the Hindusthan Cup Tournament which is run by the Indian Football League, the most prominent among them are the Texacos who now stand second in the Second Division of the Harwood League, the D. L. I. Followers, the Bombay Kerabeya Samaj and Bengal Club. The Dark Horse of the tournament is the Vincent Cluo of Dadar.

The opening match of the tournament will be played on Saturday, September 7, between the D. L. I. Followers and Lucky Star at 5-30 p.m.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Five Runners Left In Trial Plate

The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second.. Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8 st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old 8st. 5lbs. Arabs 4 years old 8st. 1lb. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Burgess 9-3; Vershan 9-3; White Flower 9-1; Lucky Boy 8-7; Happy King 8-0; Silver Lining 8-0; Pallazaman 8-0; Regent 7-12; Mujbil Hatim 7-12; Blanche 7-12.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

The Viceroy 9-0; Buick 8-12; Hazima 8-11; Eeda 8-11; Alharith 8-9; Rashid Pasha 8-7; Kutub 8-3; Young Chayna 8-3; Silver Jubilee 7-5; Kummer 8-0; Havana 7-12; Kurdi 7-12; Madhi 7-9; Lookman 7-4; Grey King 7-4.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second. Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

German 9-4; Anchor 8-13; Nassirwan 8-10; Kabaila 8-7; Mumrih 8-5; Ghafiah 8-5; Shiniar 8-1; Vita 8-0; Aslan Beg 7-11; Barkhat 7-11; English Star 7-10; Karim Beg 7-10; Zoolum 7-9; Zari 7-9; Goolab 7-7; Poppy Day 7-0.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,250; Second. Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Pompidhor 9-4; Dopatta 9-1; Lady Brendan 8-9; The Nun 8-7; Myron 8-6; Powder Boy 8-4; Talk 8-4; Follow Me 7-11; Glen Gowan 7-2

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Division I) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,250; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Dr. Strabismus 9-4; Ootman 8-10; Abundance 8-9; Thermometer 8-9; Heiofalot 8-8; Widden Hill 8-7; Heremia 8-3; Half-mast 8-2; Bedsocks 8-1; Blackette 7-13; Knight's Adventure 7-12; Cavern 7-7; Naidor 7-7; Garter Princess 7-4.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance—1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Ecclesiastic 9-1; Phare 8-12; Alienist 8-12; Cymro 8-11; Solar Barn 8-8; Bridgethorn 8-5; Crusty 8-4; Robert 8-2; Kirkibost 8-2; Quick Image 8-1; World's Work 7-4; Young Bachelor 8-0; Honeysuckle 7-7; Monreale 7-6; Leicester Lady 7-5; Skavala 7-4; Wagon Hill 7-4.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 8,500; Second, Rs. 2,50; Third, Rs. 1,750.

For Horses W. A. & C. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a race after 31st March, 1933, value Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 or over, 7 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 or over, 9 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000 or over, 14 lbs. extra. Not cumulative. Allowances.—Maidens, 3 years old, 5 lbs. Maidens, 4 years old and upwards, 9 lbs.

Star of Italy 9-7; Risque 9-0; Play On 9-7; Tolerate 9-2; Mas d'Antibes 9-1.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500, Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

Karam Allah 9-4; Arab Queen 9-0; Tair al Iraq 7-11; Bushboos 8-9; Al Hamil 8-7; Pasha 8-5; Electricity 8-5; Legion of Honour 8-[illegible]; Sarsam 7-12; Farhan Pasha 8-2; Funny Face 8-1; Mahoot 7-11; Ace of Hearts 7-8; Hakim Pasha 7-11; Samra Layali 7-9; Rushdi 7-7; Al Hazar 7-7; Yanoos 7-4; Amir Akhlak 7-4; Orient 7-0.

11 ACCEPTANCES IN ST: LEGER

Bahram Quoted At 4 To 7 On In Call Over

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following are the final acceptors for the St. Leger:—

Flashbye, Field Trial, Plassy, Buckleigh, Bahram, Hairan, Fairbairn, Solar Ray, Bartholdi, Baodai, Pry II.

The following is the call over on the St. Leger:—

4 to 7 on BAHRAM laid and wanted.

9 to 1 against FAIRBAIRN offered

10 to 1 against PLASSY offered

100 to 9 taken.

100 to 7 against FIELD TRIAL.

15 to 1 against SOLAR RAY taken and offered.

25 to 1 against HAIRAN and BUCKLEIGH offered.

33 to 1 against FLASHBYE offered.

66 to 1 against PRY II offered.

100 to 1 against BARTHOLDI and BAODAI offered.

The Indian Hockey Team will arrive Madras on Sunday after their tour of New Zealand. They may play two matches in Madras before they disperse.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Chelsea 3, Stoke 5, Leeds 0, Birmingham 0, Liverpool 0, Manchester City 2, Middlesbrough 1, Aston Villa 2, Portsmouth 2, Everton 0, West Bromwich 1, Sunderland 3.

Second Division:—Blackpool 2, Norwich 1, Manchester United 3, Charlton 0, Newcastle 3, Barnsley 0.

Third Division (South):—Aldershot vs. Northampton (unplayed), Bournemouth 2, Luton 1, Brighton 1, Queen's Park Rangers 1, Bristol City 1, Newport 2, Exeter 1, Watford 3, Notts County 3, Gillingham 3, Southend 7, Crystal Palace 1, Swindon 4, Torquay 1.

Third Division (North):—Darlington 1, Walsall 1, Hartlepools 0, Oldham 1, Wrexham 5, Mansfield 1.

A friendly match between Sheffield Wednesday and Glasgow Rangers ended in a draw each side scoring one goal.—Reuter.

Th e death has occurred of general Sir Fenton Aylmer.

S. AFRICAN CRICKETERS TO TOUR INDIA

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Four South African cricketers, H. B. Cameron, C. L. Vincent, F. L. Dalton, and R. J. Crisp, have accepted Lord Tennyson's invitation to accompany his team to India in 1936-37.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules on Wednesday:—

Acton versus Featherstone unplayed.

Huddersfield 6, Warrington 4.

Wigan 10, Leigh 12.

Little's Oriental Balm In Three Sizes

Annas Four As. Eight Re. One

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

Commencing from To-morrow

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Life is a Stage

If you are not Convinced---
If you know not how and Why

SEE
LIFE is a STAGE

Here is Mighty Drama of Two centuries—which will reveal to you in a brief span of two hours entertainment

LOVES!
HATES!
REVENGES
OF
LIFE

Starring:
SMT.
DURGA KHOTE
with
Mubarak, Rampyari, Alaknanda, etc.

COMING TO-MORROW
AT
ROXY Talkies

A DEBKI BOSE
Production to be released through
JAYANT PICTURES

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted gentlemen of position capable of influencing big business, only first class producers need apply. S. N. Guha, Secretary, National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (4828).

Wanted Gentleman (knowledge accounts) starting pay 75|- if able join with Rs. 1,000. Communicate with reply envelope. Box No. 4824, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Matriculates pay up to Rs. 60. Apply immediately with necessary stamp. Principal, Central College, Fort, Belgaum. (4826)

Wanted an experienced blender and a qualified mechanic for a cigarette manufacturing concern. Apply with credentials and terms. to B. K. Aga, Dehra Dun. (4806).

Wanted immediately Engineers and Millers and Contractors or lessees for Big Flour Mills in United Provinces, Bombay and Sind. Apply immediately to Box No. 1723, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young, experienced stenographer, 130 words per minute shorthand, 60 words typewriting, desires position, Box No. 4815, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for a post of an Assistant in the Spinning Dept., from candidates qualified from European University with Degree or Diploma in Technology, and specialised in the subject of Spinning. Salary Rs. 200—20—300 per month. Apply to the Office Asstt. Calico Mills, Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. (1714).

Wanted experienced Manager and Accountant for Page Co-operative Stores, Freelandganj, Dohad. Pay Rs. 60—80 according to qualifications. Must be qualified preferably B.Com., having business experience. Apply with testimonials to President. (4787).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Tardeo Boys' and Girls' School from Beginning to Matric. Bus Service available. Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. (4813).

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage, and Rs. 25 allowance. For Rules and Form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (4827).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertisers hold sole agency for Radios, require financier, preferably prepared to travel. Profitable line. Details at interview. Box No. 4819, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Bombay Sub-urbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman desires to buy out-right or obtain Agency of pictures produced by notable Indian film companies. Apply Box 4808 "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted in good condition one Alternator Set 100|120 K.W. 50 cycles, 3 phase, 440 volts. Direct coupled to a high speed steam engine of good maker. Steam pressure 100|160 lbs. per sq. inch, back pressure 15 lbs. per sq. inch. Detailed quotation with specification should reach the undersigned not later than 15th September, 35. Manager, the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Dhampur. (1722).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Choicest and Cheapest Pateti Cards, Gift books, Fashion papers, Magazines, Letter-writers, Dictionaries, Pictures, Stamp albums, Autographs, Cookery, Poultry, Screen and Radio Books Photo-frames, King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4822).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Cochin Harbour Problem

OBJECTIONS BY CENTRAL GOVT. REGARDING JURISDICTION?

Cochin Maharaja Thinks Sapru Scheme Is Surrender Of State's Sovereignty

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4

Sir Shunmukham Chetty who has come to Simla primarily to attend the meetings of the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has not till now visited the Assembly. His secondary purpose was to hold informal discussion with members of the Government of India as regards the fourth stage of the Cochin harbour construction.

He does not seem satisfied with the attitude of Government which now hinges round the question of Admiralty jurisdiction over the harbour area. The conference held in Delhi had removed the chief stumbling block by settling the share of customs revenue among the Central Government, the Cochin Government and the Tranvancore Government. But now what appears to be a greater and more serious impediment from the point of view of Cochin, is said to have been raised in the form of objections by the Central Government to the jurisdiction over the harbour area.

The scheme devised by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is that there should be a tribunal of three for the purpose, and that it should be presided over by the Agent to the Governor-General, South Indian States, and its members should be, one High Court judge from Madras and one judge from Cochin. To this the Maharaja of Cochin is a party, and it is held by the Cochin Government that this two-thirds representation of the British Government on the Tribunal itself is a practical cession to the British Government, and what remains for Cochin is but a formal and nominal sovereignty, which she is not prepared to surrender at all.

But I learn that the Sapru scheme has not been supported by the Madras Government or the Government of India, so that Sir Shunmukham is staying on to impress on the members of the Government what Cochin thinks of their attitude. Due to the preoccupations of Sir Zafrullah Khan in the Assembly, Sir Shunmukham has not had adequate opportuniti of thrashing out the matter so far, but will undoubtedly do so before he returns to Cochin on the 7th instant.

ASHOK

A POSITIVE PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

★

FIRST VALUATION BONUS

Rs. 10 ·PER· 1,000

- The First Life Insurance Office of Gujarat, has been able to show the surplus in its very first valuation at the end of four years only.
- Mr. G. S. Marathey, M. A. A. I. A., Actuary of the Company writes:—

  "The result of the Valuation should be considered encouraging. Your Company has passed through a trying period. .. .. I hope that the public will appreciate the progress shown by your Company in spite of the difficulties, so as to enable you to make much more rapid progress on economic lines in future."
- In the Board of Directors, there are leaders like Seth Ranchhodlal, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Delhi session, Mr. Haridas Gopaldas of the Katni Cement & Industrial Works, Ltd., Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President & Ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and others.

★

The Ashok Insurance CO., LTD. RAIKHAD, AHMEDABAD

Branch:—9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

For Agency Terms and other particulars, please write to the Company.

ALLEGED SALE OF INDECENT FILM

Police Officer Poses As Raja's Secretary To Trap Movie Co. Owner

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A police officer posing as the secretary of a Rajah of an Indian State went out to purchase indecent films for the fabulous price of Rs. 4,000 helped the Vigilance Branch police to arrest Fida Alli Mohamed Alli, proprietor of the Novelty Cinetone, Tardeo and seized three rolls of indecent films yesterday.

It appears sub-inspector Jaywant received certain information regarding traffic in indecent films. A bogus broker was sent to the proprietor of the Novelty Cinetone who, it is alleged, agreed to give a demonstration of the films in his possession.

Sub-Inspector Jaywant swathed in bandages and wearing the regalia of a private secretary of a Rajah went to the Orient Hotel where the demonstration was to be given yesterday. Some primary negotiations as to the cost then took place and Rs. 4,000 was decided upon to be the price of the three films. A demonstration was given and Sub-Inspector Jaywant paid Rs. 4,000 to Fidalli. The payment was made by a cheque for Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 500 in marked notes.

Room Raided

Deputy Inspector Salasker and his men who were waiting outside raided the room on a pre-arranged signal and arrested Fidalli. The marked notes and the cheque, it is alleged, were recovered from his person when he was searched in the presence of a panch.

Fida Alli Mohamed Alli was released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000.

To-day at the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate released the accused on the same bail till September 14.

STRIKE IN MOON MILLS CONTINUES

Workers Resolve To Hold Out Till Demand Is Granted

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The strike in Moon Mills, of 400 workers which begun on the afternoon of the 3rd instant on account of the introduction of the four-loom system, is continuing.

This morning the owners put up a notice closing the mill indefinitely and declaring their intention to pay off their dues on the 10th.

At a meetigg of the strikers held in the vicinity of the Sewri Cemetary it was resolved by the workers to conduct the strike under the lead of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar the general secretary of the G.K.U. addressed the gathering and exhorted the workers to continue the strike till their demand for the abolition of the four-looms system was granted and he assured that the Bombay G.K.U. will stand by them till the end.

Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the Presidentship of the 12th Gujarati Literary Conference to be held in Ahmedabad during the next Christmas holidays.

NO HATER OF CONGRESS

Munje Repudiates Charge Levelled Against Him By Critics

FUNDAMENTALS OF NON-VIOLENCE

(From A Correspondent).
HUBLI, Sept. 3.

Dr. Moonje, interviewed by a Press Representative here, in connection with Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande's article about his tour in Karnatak, gave out the following:—

"You are accused of being a malicious hater of Congress and that from 1920 you have taken a vow of malicious hatred against the same?.

It is said you are babbling about the fusion of all parties and their conjoint action against Congress?"

"It is absolutely wrong," replied Dr. Moonje, "to say that I am a hater of Congress, much less a malicious hater of it. It must be known to all that men like late Pandit Motilal Nehru and late Mr. C.R. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khan have differed from Congress politics and programme and started parties and carried on propaganda against Congress. If they could be called malicious haters, then I am in good company.

"But, I do not think my friend Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande will dare to go that length. In present time leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shriyut Aney have also differed from the Congress programme, particularly in respect of the Communal Award and they have started a separate party with which entire Bengal has fallen in line. If differing from the Congress policy and programme and starting a separate programme is to be designated as hating of Congress then I am in still better company. Because this time the whole province of Bengal is with us."

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

"You are a hater of Mahomedans? He calls on the people of Karnatak to consider what you have achieved by Hindu Sangathan. Castes have undermined the strength of the Hindu community. Differences between Brahmins and non-Brahmins are accentuating and accumulating in your own province of C.P. and Berars. You have sharpened the existing differences between Hindus and Mahomedans and created new ones. You have raised a standard of revolt against the Congress?"

"As for the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity, it is a fact, which must be evident to all that it can not be achieved by blank cheques, which are anti-national in conception and in effect.

The only way of settling the Minority's Problem of India and doing justice to all Communities is the way which has been evolved by the League of Nations, through the conjoined statesmanship and wisdom of the best brains and practical and political experience of Europe. Neither the Hindu Mahasabha nor myself have ever demanded anything as special concessions for Hindus. How can it be said that I proved an obstacle to Hindu Muslim Unity?

As "for the Non-Brahmin question in my Province, it is wrong to say that it has assumed exaggeration. It is well-known that there is unity between Nationalists represented by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and the Non-Brahmins represented by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Naidu. It is also well-known that, when the Responsive Co-operative Party was started as a natural consequence of the Swaraj Party of Das and Nehru, the three offices in the Legislature that had to be filled up, that is the President and the two Ministers, were filled up by the Non-Brahmins by the unanimous approval of all.

Brahmins and Non-Brahmins actually co-operated in the Maha Sabha Movement of Nagpur. The one permanent result of which has been the amicable settlement of the question of Music before Mosques between Hindus and Muslims."

"Blackest Lie"

"Did you ever advocate that beef should form part of the dietary of the Hindus?"

"It is the blackest lie and I am sure Mr Gangadhar Rao Deshpande would not have said so. I cannot believe it."

"Are you a lover of war for its own sake?"

"Nobody has ever said that War is a good thing. But, all the same, people in the World have always recognised that it was the result of inherent weakness of human nature. The only thing that can effectively prevent War is absolute preparedness for War. If India to-day had the Navy of England on one side and the Army of the Germans on the other side, India would have been in a position to make the fullest use of Mahatma Gandhi, who is love and non-violence incarnate, in preventing war between Italy and Abyssinia. We have been talking of love and non-violence, but we have not been able to appreciate that the fundamental basis of non-violence is the efficiency of the forces of strength and punishment of evil doers."

"Have you showered abuses on Buddha? Have you used language calculated to wound the feelings of the Buddhists?"

"I have not done that, but I have been in my own way trying to analyse and find out the historical cause of the differentiation that is being made in respect of Hindus as some belonging to Martial Classes and others as not belonging to martial classes. Historians like Max Muller, Havell and Rao Bahadur Chintaman Rao Vaidya have probed the matter to its bottom and they could not be in any sense accused of saying anything derogatory to Buddhism."

Punishment For Evil Doers

"Do you ignore the movement to root out war that is gaining strength in the West?"

"What is evident to our actual sense every moment needs no argumentation for support. The only way war can be rooted out, so long as human nature remains what it is, is preparedness for punishment for evil-doers. Sin and Evil cannot be placated. They have to be ruthlessly punished and mercilessly put down."

"The last accusation is: 'Mahomedans are in a Minority and help the Britishers in the War and obtain valuable rights and privileges. We Hindus should vie with Mahomedans. Hindus must come forth to help Britain in her war. By so doing, we shall please the British and Hindu Empire will soon be an accomplished fact.' Having attributed this to you, he adds that this is mad revelry and comment is unnecessary. You will enlighten us on this point?"

Origin Of Karnatak Tour

"Let Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande quote facts in support of it from my speeches and writings. In the end, I should state that the idea of the Karnatak Tour did not originate with me but I was pressed frequently and earnestly by my friend Dr. Hardikar to give at least a few days for touring Karnatak on my way back from Bezwada to Bombay. It was already decided by Dr. Hardikar, to which I had to give my wholehearted approval, that the object of the tour should be encouarging Military and Physical Training among Hindu boys. This tour was not commenced by Dr. Hardikar or myself for any kind of political propaganda."

MOONJE'S KARNATAK TOUR

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Surprised At Hubli Report

BELGAUM, Sept 4.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande wires:—

"I was surprised to read a wire from "Chronicle's" Hubli correspondent regarding Dr. Moonje's tour in Karnatak. It is wholly untrue that I asked Congress workers not to participate, invite or arrange Dr.'s tour programme. On the contrary I have asked Karnatak to observe all obligations due to a guest—"atithi dharma." At the same time it is true that when a prominent Congress worker like Dr. Hardiker was arranging the tour, it created some confusion.

HOSTILE TO CONGRESS.

His tour synchronized with the Ganpati festivities which are attended by large numbers of the masses. As the masses in Karnatak do not know much about Dr. Moonje I have given publicity to come of his activities which are hostile to Congress and communalistic. His recent utterances prove that he is an advocate of war and favours Hindus co-operating with the British Government in future wars.

Such views are in my opinion was detrimental to the best interests of the country. I have therefore, asked the people of Karnatak to be on their guard and weigh them carefully.

Dr. Munje's Reception

Sjt. C. K. Vierangouda Patil, A.I.C.C. member of Karnatak wires from Hubli: "It is impolitic, inopportune and unnecessary, for the Congress workers to participate in the reception of Dr. Munje now.

Our Hyderabad Letter

BUS SERVICE AT HYDERABAD (Sind)

Licence Given To One More Company

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind) (By Mail)

Mrs. G. Shahani, who was practising as a nurse and midwife for 6 years in Bombay and worked under well-known doctors is now here at Hyderabad (Sind) to serve her own country and to give the benefit of her experience. She was patronised in Bombay by some well-known families. It is specially at their request she has started her practice here. Mrs. Shahani is a member of the Bombay Nursing Association. She has decided to give 25 per cent of her income to charity.

30 CANDIDATES FOR 18 SEATS.

The elections of Directors of the Sind Hindu Provident Funds Society is fixed for 15th September 1935. The date for Nomination Papers was fixed for 26th inst. There are as many as 30 candidates, for 18 seats. Amongst candidates are Prof. Ghanshamy Jethanand, Kishinchand, Prof. Vaswani and Ladhoran Mohandas (the Congress candidates), and almost all the sitting members of the Board.

BUS SERVICE AT HYDERABAD.

It is only since a couple of years, that bus service has been in existence at Hyderabad and hardly two bus service companies were able to make both ends meet. Now another licence has been given to Messrs. Motiram and Co. All the companies have different routes. If there is healthy competition between them, there is no harm. The last mentioned company, which started their service only about a week back, have get better and more comfortable and regulated service.

But as yet there are no fixed stops or regulated running on any of the three companies services.

VASWANI ON "SRADHA".—Vaswanji paid a visit to the Shakti High School, Hyderabad (Sind) on Thursday, and addressed the students. He pleaded for recovering the lost tradition of 'Sradha' or reverence in Education in Sind. Culture and reverence joined hands together.

TOO WEAK TO DO HER HOUSEWORK

She Was Being Poisoned by Constipation

UNTIL SHE STARTED TAKING KRUSCHEN

For many years this woman's system was completely out of order, and all that time she was being poisoned by constipation. Nothing seemed to do her any good. Then she found a way to rid herself of the constipation, and her health quickly improved. In the following letter she explains how this came about:—

"For many years, I suffered with my bowels, stomach, kidneys and bladder. I had stubborn constipation which apparently no remedy could improve. My system was being continually poisoned. I was nervous to the point of not being able to sleep, and I was so weak that I could not even attend to my housework. Then I began to take Kruschen Salts. In a short while, I noticed a vast improvement in my general condition. Now I sleep better at nights—I am no longer constipated—and my work seems easier. I have Kruschen Salts to thank for all these benefits."—(Mrs.) B.

Kruschen Salts is Nature's recipe for maintaining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your internal organs to smooth, regular action. Your inside is thus kept clear of those impurities which, allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system.

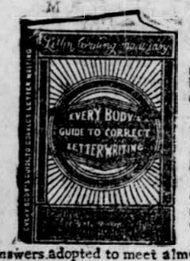
Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE...."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER-WRITING



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Accused Arrested For Alleged Confidence Trick On Carpenter

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On the pretext that Chhelakhan N. Allikhan would get carpenters registered for an impending war which was likely to break out in East Africa and that the Government intended recruiting or had already recruited carpenters for the purpose, he was alleged to have induced some of them to part with money.

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days.

In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the police officer from Dongri, stated that a month ago, adopting this clever ruse induced a carpenter named Sayed Akhil to part with an amount of Rs. 5 for getting his name registered.

The carpenter did so and so did three others.

But yesterday the complainant was stated to have confronted the accused and to have asked him what he did in the matter.

The complainant's anxiety was the more because, the officer stated, he had come to know that the accused was leaving for his native place.

The complainant, therefore, demanded the money back or to give him a receipt for the amount he had received.

As the accused did neither, and kept on giving evasive replies, he went and lodged a complaint in the police station.

Pending further inquiries, the accused was ordered to be remanded for the above-mentioned period.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Deamal Ramkeshav and twelve others arrested last night as a sequel to a raid carried out by the Pydhoni Police, in a room suspected to be a common gaming house, at Masjid Bunder Road; were placed before Mr. Oscar H Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, to-day and ordered to be released on bail, pending further police inquiries.

A piece of tram track worth Re. 1 is alleged to have been stolen by Fazal Md. Dawalatkhan, a Muslim, this morning at the junction of Grant Road and Charni Road.

He was arrested by a B. E. S. T. watchman and handed over to the police.

Fazal Md. Dawalatkhan was remanded into police custody till the 16th by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

TWO CRUSHED TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two unknown persons, a Hindu woman and a Muslim man, were crushed to death, yesterday, within 2 1/2 hours, between Victoria Garden's Bridge and Dadar on the G. I. P. Railway line.

The Railway authorities stated that both were trespassers.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict, common to both cases, of death due to fracture of skull, due to having been accidentally knocked down by running trains.

BOY'S FATAL FALL FROM BUILDING

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A verdict of death as a result of an accidental fall from the third floor of Pathak Building at the junction of New Foras Road and Lamington Road, was recorded by the Coroner to-day, on the body of a boy named Gordhan Dayabhai.

Evidence showed that the boy was playing near the window of the house, when he accidentally fell down, yesterday. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died, today.

CARTMAN'S HEART-FAILURE.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of a Municipal cart-driver's death on August 24, revealed today that, it was due to a blood-clot in the heart-vessel and heart-failure, consequent upon his toes being crushed under his own cart.

On the inquest held on the body of a Municipal cart-driver, who died yesterday in the J. J. Hospital, the Coroner's Jury today, returned a verdict of death, "due to blood-clot in a vessel of the heart, causing heart-failure."

The Jury added a rider that, heart-failure was caused "while he was in the hospital for treatment for toes which had been crushed accidentally," while manoeuvring his duty on the Foras Road on August 24.

A police constable in the Nagpada Section, in evidence, said that he was on patrol and saw the deceased lying on the Sukhlaji Street on August 24.

From the inquiries made by him, witness gathered that the deceased's name was Harj Mahadeo and that he was a municipal cart-driver.

When witness further questioned the driver, he elicited the information that he was driving his cart, when a wheel got stuck up in a pot-hole.

Coming down, the driver lifted up the wheel; but the wheel fell on his toes and crushed them to a lump of flesh.

When witness came on the scene he found the driver lying on the street. After making inquiries from him, he removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

The Coroner recorded a verdict, to-day, as stated above.

Six Suspects Arrested In Lightning Raid At Chima Butcher St.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Six persons alleged to have been found accepting bets on a public thoroughfare were arrested by Sub-Inspector Sawant C. I. D. yesterday.

The accused Babulal Mithalal, Haridas Bhagwanji, Mohamedali Alibhoy and three others it was stated were seated at tables on China Butcher Street Null Bazar and openly accepting bets on American figure

The police seized several satta chits and cash.

Woman Robbed Of Necklace

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is stated that Duma Pardeshi and Ishwari Kuroga went to the room of the complainant yesterday at 11 a.m. and demanded some money which she refused. Thereupon the former is alleged to have grabbed a gold chain to which was attached a gold guinea from her neck. In doing so, the chain was split into two, when both the accused are alleged to have bolted away from the room, and with two others who are now absconding, drove away in a car.

A part of the broken chain was produced by the complainant before the Maharbouri Police who effected the arrest of two of the accused.

They were placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, who ordered them to be released on bail till the 13th.

Accused Of Cheating Tobacco Company Of Rs. 321

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Robert James Dosy, a salesman with the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ballard Estate, was arrested last night by the Palton Road police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 321.

Dosy was employed on August 31, 1934, as a salesman on a monthly salary of Rs. 95. He was provided with triplicate forms to obtain goods from the wholesale dealers on credit.

On August 31 last when his account books were checked, it is alleged that he had not accounted for 16,000 cigarettes of the value of Rs. 250; another amount of Rs. 71 was also, it is stated, not credited.

The Chief Accountant then lodged a complaint with the police who arrested him.

He was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 700 till September 19.

High Court Holds School Certificate Of Birth Date Is Inadmissible

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court quashed the conviction and sentence passed on Dhulabhai Lallu and Vakharia Fatehchand Dipchand by the Additional District Magistrate of Ahmedabad and confirmed by the Sessions Judge on charges under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, better known as the Sharda Act.

The alleged offence was in respect of the marriage of the first accused with Bai Mangu, the daughter of the second accused.

The proceedings were instituted by Sankalchand Jhaverchand, a leader of the Visa Shrimali Bania community of Prantij taluka where the two accused resided

According to the complainant, the girl was 12 years of age at the time of the marriage which took place on February 19, 1933. On this point, the complainant relied on a certificate of age filled in by the second accused when his daughter was admitted in school.

As against this, the defence produced a certificate from Mohanpur State which showed that the girl was older than 12 years at the time of the marriage.

Sentence Of Fine

The trying magistrate relied on the certificate of age produced by the complainant and convicted both the accused, sentencing the first accused to a fine of Rs. 400 and the second to a fine of Rs. 200.

Their appeal to the Sessions Judge having failed, the accused approached the High Court in revision.

In allowing the application, their lordships held that a certified copy of an entry in a school register which had been produced by the complainant to show that the girl was 12 years of age, was not admissible in evidence, because it was not a public document.

Their lordships observed that there was nothing on record to show whether the school in question was a Government school, or a school conducted by the local body or that the school master who produced the register was a public servant.

Conviction Set Aside

In the result, their lordships set aside the conviction and sentences passed on both the accuesd. and acquitted them.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Messrs. G. H. Rajadhyaksha and B G. Thakore appeared for the petitioners.

BOMBAY FIRE AND GEN. INSURANCE CO.

The statutory meeting of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company was held under the presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas at its registered office on Thursday afternoon when the statutory report and audited statement of the capital account as at 31st July, 1935, were adopted.

Capital Receipts and Payments amount to Rs. 2,99740-0-0.

Revenue Receipts and Payments total Rs. 42,722-12-6.

The total amounts (cash received) of shares on application is Rs. 100,000 and allotment is Rs. 1,99,740 and preliminary expenses Rs. 15,000.

Miss Philomena Thumboo Chetty, whose violin recitals received high approbation in Britain, and who was received in audience by Their Majesties in May last, returned by the Italian Mail Boat on Thursday morning.

DEVOTEE OF MUSIC AND ART

Miss Philomena Chetty Returns To India After Continental Tour

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Miss Philomena Thumboochetty daughter of Raja Bhooshana Thumboochetty Huzur Minister to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Bombay this morning by M. V. Victoria and was accorded a public reception at the Mole station. Where Messrs. S S. Rajan and Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, President of the Mysore Association of Bombay met her.

Interviewed by our representative at Shahibag House, the residence of Mr. S. S. Rajan where she is a guest, Miss Chetty said she would be proceeding to Mysore where she will give a recital before His Highness and may probably visit Bombay at the end of December or beginning of January when she will be giving a performance here under the patronage of Lord Brabourne.

Miss Thumboo Chetty was on the Continent for about 5 1/2 years and was solely devoted to music and painting.

Questioned about her contribution to Indian Art in future she very modestly replied that she does not aim at any Renaissance or improvement of Art but she would be an humble devotee of Music and Art throughout her life and would certainly do her bit towards Indian Art in the light of the enlightenment and training she had in the west and her "universal appreciation of Art.

She was a student at the Paris Conherpeire of Paris the premier National Academy of Music for neary 2 years, and came out in brilliant colours carrying away the first prize which is very difficult to achieve by outsiders., and she is the first Eastern to win it. Later, she continued her studies under the world famous Rumanian violinist George Genesco at the Rumanian School of Music. Paris.

Her first public recital in England was in the Trinity College of Music of which she became a Fellow at the age of 14 from Calcutta. She is also Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music which distinction she achieved in her 15th year. Her second recital was at Ionian Hall, London and music lovers know they were appreciated.

INDIAN MUSIC IN WEST.

Asked about the appreciation of Indian music in the West she said: 'They do like but they need time to appreciate it better.'

She said her conception of music is universal, and she was not partial to any music—Eastern or Western. She is leaving for Mysore on Saturday.

Plea For Creating Atmosphere Of Peace

CALICUT, (By Mail).

In a fervent appeal issued by him Bikku Ananda Maitreya, the leader of the Mahadodhi Buddhists' Mission now in Malabar asks whether in these days of war clouds, cannot 500 millions of Buddhists throughout the world and all men and women of common sense and reason create an atmosphere of peace, and appeals to the conscience of Dictators to avert bloodshed and danger to civilisation. "When will nations realise the madness and folly of settling disputes by brute force"? "he asks, and advises one and all to have at least half an hour's daily thinking meditation and active propaganda for peace.

To Signor Mussolini in particular he would say:—"From a biography of yours, I understand you have a great regard for Buddha. Avoid erring steps of benevolent autocracy by the levelling influences of democratic advice and stop at any cost a cruel war."—A.P.

"MAINTENANCE CASE"

Respondent Denies Admission Of Paternity Of Child

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Further cross-examination of Taherbhoy, the respondent, was continued to-day when Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate. Mazagaon Police Court, resumed further hearing of the case, in which Miss Marjorie Officer claimed maintenance for herself and her child from the respondent.

Mr. Darabshaw: Have you got any properties of your own?

A: No.

Q: What about the Poona bungalow?

A: That belongs to my mother.

The respondent added that this property originally belonged to Mr. Dawood Khan, who had mortgaged it to another man, and the respondent's mother had bought it subject to the mortgage.

Continuing Taherbhoy said that he had an account with the Central Bank, but it was not a substantial one.

When was the first interview you had with Mr. Officer in this matter?—The day my father spoke to me about this matter, I had the first interview with Mr. Officer at his flat.

You went to Mr. Officer's flat to upbraid him?—Yes.

He said nothing to you?—Yes, nothing. He was looking at the face of the petitioner and I left.

Do you recollect the actual words you used?—I told him that what he told to my father was untrue.

Was Not Afraid.

The respondent stated in reply to further questions that he told Mr. Officer, he would not be afraid even if Mr. Officer took him to his father and that, Mr. Officer could do what he liked.

You heard the petitioner in the box. so also Mr. and Mrs. Officer?—Yes.

You were in the court through out their evidence?—Yes.

They all said that you took Mrs Officer into your confidence and through her help you approached Mr. Officer and made a full and frank expression?—It is all a "get-up."

You admitted at that time that you were the father of the prospective child?—It is a false charge against me.

After that when did you speak to the petitioner?—I never spoke to the petitioner after that.

The Magistrate: Why should Abidalli Moosaji have been called by you for an interview with Mr. Officer to discuss about this matter when you have definitely denied the fraternity of the child?

Respondent: I had not called Mr. Abidalli Moosaji for that interview. My father had spoken to him and Mr. Abidalli Moosaji sent for me from the Minerva Cinema and from what he told me I understood that my presence was required at the interview with Mr. and Mrs. Officer.

The Magistrate: Were you told by Mr. Abidalli what to say at that interview?—No.

Mr. Darabshaw: What happened at the interview which you had with Mr. Abidalli at the Minerva Cinema?—I told him when he asked me to speak the truth that I had denied the responsibility for the petitioner's condition to Mr. and Mrs. Officer.

Proceeding, the respondent gave details of what had happened at the interview that took place between Mr. Abidalli, him and Mr. and Mrs. Officer.

The Magistrate: You were the person who was the injured man. Teherbhoy, and why did you not, in the presence of Mr. Abidalli, who had acted in this case as an arbitrator, accuse the petitioner's parents with casting insult on your name? The procedure adopted by you does not seem to be quite consistent with your innocence.

Respondent: I was indignant at that time with Mr. and Mrs. Officer who were seated in the car where the interview took place, and I told Mr. Abidalli that what the two persons seated there charged me with, had been denied by me before them previously.

Mr. Darabshaw: At this interview it was proposed by Mr. Abidalli that you and the petitioner should take a bungalow at Dadar and that you two should live together, and if both agree get married:—No such proposal was made by Mr. Abidalli.

And your father said that he would not agree to such a disgraceful proposal?—No such proposal was made.

Mr. Darabshaw: In your examination-in-chief you have mentioned the names of certain young persons who were visitors to the flat of Mr. Officer and they stayed there for hours. Have you any personal knowledge of the purpose of these visits?—I have no personal knowledge.

Case adjourned till next Tuesday.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 8, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 7, 1354
Parsi: Gatha 5, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Hightide: 4-53; 15-51.
Lowtide: 10-04; 23.04.
Parsi New Year's Eve.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Harwood Football League, "The Times of India" vs. Staff and Departmental, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 7.

Parsi New Year's Day.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S S Ranchi with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Semi-final: Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Durhams vs. Winners, Wednesday's replay.
Harwood Football League: City Police vs. Telephone Company, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 8.

Harwood Football League: Blue Rangers vs H. M.'s Customs, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.; Staff and Departmental vs. Barras, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. and Texaco vs. B. E. S. T., Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE.

"Mr. A. S. Patwardhan, will deliver a lecture on the present political situation and Socialism in the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Iwatesan-Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 9 p.m. on the 4th instant.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"Number of new patients treated for the week ending 31st August 1935 was 355; of these 236 were males and 119 females."

S. INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

Ashtavadhanam Ramanuchariar of Lalapet, will give a performance to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Association Hall, King's Circle, Matunga. Special accommodation for Ladies will be provided.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

The anniversary of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar will be celebrated in Saraswat Brahman Samaj at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday), when Mr. B. D. Satoskar, will speak on "Bhandarkar and Reforms" Mr. S. P. Varde, will preside.

MR. M. J. MAHOMED SAIB

A Madras message says Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saib, Ex-M.L.A. has been elected President of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India in succession to Sir Mahomed Usman who had been the president of the Association for the last ten years.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN SEWA SANGH, THANA

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Countess Dr. Vera Crassi will deliver a lantern lecture on "Yugoslavia for Traders, Tourists and Students", to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir, Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thana.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan, will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

(GANPATI LECTURE SERIES).

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mrs. Hansa Mehta will deliver 3rd lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Reconstruction of Hindu Society and Woman's Place in it".

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch, a public meeting of the Parel workshopmen will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. on Maidan near Parel (G.I.P.) station; to consider complaints of the workers. Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, S. H. Jhabvalla, D. L. Pathak, Z. R. Chaudhary and Charles Mascarenhas will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Clive of India". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Casino De Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Public Hero No. 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Gunasundari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sati Toral." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Misarka-Sitara". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pavitra Lilavati". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Little Colonel," time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Popular songs, by Bai Sundarabai. 12-0 noon. A holiday European programme of record 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Children's Variety Entertainment—Music, dialogues and garbas. 7-30 p.m. Light songs. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. Journalism as a Career. No. 10 "Newspapers and Newspapers" by Adolph Myers. 9-30 p. m. Ken Mac and his Band. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Herman Darewski and his Band, relayed from the Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington. 8-30 p. m. Light Symphony Concert. The B B C Northern Orchestra; leader, Alfred Barker; conductor, T. H. Morrison, Anne Broadhurst (contralto). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BANGALORE LABORATORY

Sir Mirza M. Imsail, Dewan of Mysore, has declared open Dr. S. Rajan's Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at Narasimharaja Avenue, Bangalore city last evening. Dr. Rajan is the first private practitioner in the State to start a laboratory of the kind

ISLAMIA LIBRARY, RAJAPUR

The Secretary of the Islamia Library, Rajapur (Dt. Ratnagiri) writes:—

"The members of the Islamia Library Rajapur are thankful to Mr. Al Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy for his valuable gift of seven religious books and eight booklets on Islam in English, Marathi and Gujarati, to our library which were received on the 29th ultimo.

CORRECTION

In our issue of Tuesday last in the report of the High Court order on the notice of motion in the suit on behalf of the Idol and Deity of Shri Thakoreji against Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji Maharaj, it was inadvertently mentioned that the Court passed a consent order. We now learn that the motion was opposed by the defendant and the Court passed the order as reported.

Disorderly Scenes At Khar Ganesh Festival

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE Sept. 5.

Scenes of disorder prevailed at a programme in connection with Ganesh Utsav at Khar last night. It would appear that a lecture by Prof. Altekar and folk-songs by Mr. Jhaverchand Mighani had been arranged. Each of these men had his own admirers who were too anxious to hear him. Mr. Mighani recited the songs for a short time when a section of the audience asked him to make room for Prof. Altekar. So a disturbance arose and continued till a late hour.

THE REGAL
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THRILLS—SPECTACLE ROMANCE!

CLIVE of INDIA
Starring RONALD COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG
Also the prize-winning ALL-TECHNICOLOUR
SILLY SYMPHONY TORTOISE & THE HARE
Free List Entirely Suspended.

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR NORTH BOMBAY

Corporation Adopts Report Proposing Erection Of Sludge Digestion Plant

The Drainage Scheme in the north of the city which was sanctioned about two years ago costing Rs. 24 lacs is implanted by a Sludge Digestion Plant which will cost another sum of Rs. 3-1/2 lacs. This plant will generate gas power and also convert the sludge into a fertiliser which will be productive to the Bombay Municipality.

SEQUEL TO EXPERIMENTS.

From the report submitted before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, it appears that the experiments carried out on a number of Purification plants in Great Britain and Germany have proved that the claims put forward on behalf of 'digestion' have in practicce been found to be true The economical advantage of this process will be dependent upon the quantity of gas generated per day and the power available therefrom The rate of generation is governed by the population of the drained area and the temperature of the atmosphere. The actual results obtained in Great Britain and the Continent indicate that the minimum rate of generation may be taken as 0.5 Cubic foot per person per day under Bombay conditions; moreover in Bombay heating should not be necessary though heating apparatus can be provided as a safeguard against any fall in the rate of generation. This experimental work is also done at Jamshedpur, Bhatpara, Poona and Johannesburg.

The City Engineer has ascertained from Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co. for the purification plant, that the cost of a suitable digestion plant including the Civil Engineering works, heating apparatus, etc., would be roughly Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs. The plant would consist of two ferro-concrete thickner tanks into which raw sludge from the purification tanks will be first admitted.

Mr. M. L. Dahanuker, Chairman. Works Committee, moved adoption of the report.

FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE?

Sir J. B. Eoman Behram moved an amendment to refer it to a Special Committee to report after due consultation with well-known engineers in the city in regard to the advisability of installing the sludge plant.

Dr. J. N. Choksy thought it was criminal waste of money since it was not proved that anywhere in the world on the sea coast the scheme of sludge plant had proved successful.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported the proposition and said by installing the sludge plant, the municipality will recover most of the money spent over the scheme by generating gas and making fertiliser.

COMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no firm of well-known engineers in the city or in Europe or America who had not been consulted in the matter. After due consideration, the City Engineer had recommended the scheme which would be productive of revenue.

The original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation also approved of the Municipal Commissioner's proposal for relieving surcharging in the sewers serving the areas abutting Gowalia Tank Road, Pedder Road, Altamont Road, Tardeo Road, Sleater Road, Foras Road and the Gamdevi area of the ex-City Improvement Trust, and to a provision therefor being made in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the year 1936-37 pending the submission of the detailed plans and estimates of the scheme for the approval of the Corporation.

The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 67,000.

CLERICAL RECRUITMENT

At the question time Mr. Mahomed Umer Rajab asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state—

1. (a) How many clerks of each community have been confirmed in each unit during the last three years?

(b) How many acting clerks of each community were working on the 1st July 1935 in each unit?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the acting clerks of the backward communities were relieved notwithstanding the fact that the number of the acting clerks was less than the proportion reserved for the backward communities in the Municipal Service?

(d) Does he propose to fill up the permanent vacancies already existing in each unit in accordance with the latest notification of the Government of India i.e., the allotments of the Public Services to each community?

PREFERENCE FOR WHOM?

The Municipal Commissioner placed on the table a statement showing the number of clerks of advanced and backward communities including Mahomedans employed in different departments. In regard to (c) he said out of the 7 units formed for purposes of clerical recruitment this had to be resorted to only in the case of 2. The principle observed is that at the time of initial recruitment and confirmation preference is given to backward communities to the extent of 1/3rd. After recruitment these candidates take seniority according to the date of entering the service. If the number of acting vacancies falls at any time short of the number of working candidates the most junior are relieved without any distinction.

(d) No; because it refers only to recruitment to Imperial Services on an all India basis. The Provincial Government's rules of recruitment are different and they are followed as far as possible.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Bombay Gazette Notifications

The following notifications appear in the Bombay Govt. Gazette dated September 5:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, Yeravda Central Prison, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Martin, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. D. Nadkarni, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, on probation to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai on probation, vice Mr. D. G. Kamerkar transferred.

Mr. V. I. Nanjappa, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with the power, to make orders as to first offenders. section 562.

Mr. H. P. Bhat, Resident Magistrate, Nadiad, and Mr. G. D. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate, Borsad, and both Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Kaira, are invested with the additional power to try summarily, section 260.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted, with effect from the 15th October, 1935, or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. A. A. Shaikh, Officiating Mamlatdar, Sakri, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power, to make order as to first offenders section 562.

Mr. Krishnaji Rangrao Atre to be Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. E. De B. Jewell appointed as City Magistrate, Karachi.

Mr. H. G. Miles to act as Deputy Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Upper Sind, vice Mr. Mohamed Ismail Kakezai proceeded on leave.

Mr. S. Aminuddin, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Dr. T. G. Shirname is confirmed as Professor of Agricultural Economics, Poona Agricultural College with effect from 16th February 1935.

Mr. Ishwarlal Girdharlal Gajiwala, to officiate as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, vice Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mrs. J. M. Desai M.B.B.S. (Bom.) M.R.C.P. (Ire.) D.T.M. (London), L.M. (Rotunda) is to continue as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a further period of one month from 1st September 1935.

Major J. E. Gray, I.M.S., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, vice Mr. V. L. Sathe, F.R.C.S.E., B.M.S.—Class I, Division I.

Mr. V. L. Sathe, F.R.C.S.E., B.M.S.—Class I, Division I, to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. S. K. Phadke, M.B.B.S., B.M.S.—Class II, transferred.

Messrs. G. H. Thuse, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), and P. M. Sonthey, M.B.B.S. (Bom.) are reappointed as Honorary Pathologist and Honorary Physician, respectively, at the Civil Hospital, Dhulia, for a further period of two years ending the 24th October, 1937.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust

The trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Educational Trust of Bombay have set an example for other public trusts by publishing their report for the last ten years The Trust which came into being in 1919 as a result of the munificent gift of the late Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy and has since been doing great service in the cause of Muslim education by giving loans of honour and educational scholarships to deserving students who otherwise would have found it hard to prosecute higher studies. During the ten years covered by the report, 1923-1933, a total amount of nearly 11 lakhs was given away in the form of such loans to students in India as well as abroad. A Handicraft Institution for Women was also opened by the Trustees in Bombay in 1929 and has since been running successfuly.

Restaurants And Slot Machines

The menace of Sutta gambling to the citizens of Bombay—especially the poorer classes—is being impressed on the public. The evils consequent on Sutta are well-known and have been told times without number. Now a new sort of gambling has been introduced in the city. Several restaurants in the City have got a slot machine. The working of this machine is as follows. You put one or two annas in the slot and press a button, by which you are allowed to shoot ten balls. If by shooting the balls into holes which are numbered one succeeds in getting at a certain figure he will be given a prize which will be either a cup of tea or half-an-anna or an anna worth of sweets. It is only those who are unusually lucky, who succeed in getting at the given figure. Even if one does get at the figure or exceeds it, very rarely does one get anything more than the worth of the money he deposited in the slot. The slot machines have attracted a large number of the public, who visit the restaurants to play and drink tea after losing money. The experience of those who have tried the machine is that since the return for the amount one pays, if one succeeds in getting the given figure, is extremely inadequate. It cannot be counted as one of the games of skill which give a proper return. Ninety-nine out of every hundred have been losing money in this new game that has invaded the city. It is stated that the slot machines, which proved a menace in Europe, were banned by law.

PUBLIC TRUSTS BILL

Will Apply To Entire Presidency For Incomes Over Rs. 1,000

The following are some of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill for the registration of trusts created or existing for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature and for the filing and audit of accounts of such trusts with a view to ensure the better management thereof.

In our opinion the Bill should be brought into force throughout the Presidency on the same date. We have, therefore, omitted the words "in any district or area" from sub-clase (3). We have made a consequential amendment in clause 15.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 2, as originally drafted, provided that the Bill should apply to trusts having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 2,000. In our opinion, this limit is too high, as it would exclude a large number of trusts in the mofussil, which generally are not very rich. We have, therefore, lowered the limit and made the Bill applicable to all trusts having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 1,000.

JAINS ALSO INCLUDED

There was a general consensus of opinion in the Committee that the Bill should apply to trusts created for the benefit of the Jain community also. We have, therefore, added an explanation to clause 2 to the effect that, for the purposes of this Act, the Hindu community shall be deemed to include the Jain community.

We have amended this clause 4 in order to make it clear that the Registrars shall always be judicial officers not below the rank of Subordinate Judges or Judges of Small Cause Courts.

It is necessary to prescribe the period within which the manager should report any change occurring in any of the particulars recorded in the Register of Public Trusts. In our opinion, a period of three months is sufficient for this purpose, and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 has been amended accordingly.

Under sub-clause (2) of clause 12, as it originally stood, the accounts of a trust had to be balanced annually or at such other intervals as were prescribed by Government. We, however, feel that it will be sufficient if the accounts of the trusts are balanced and audited once in a year.

We have also provided in sub-clause (2) that the accounts may be audited by private qualified auditors.

The societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, are not bound to submit accounts to the Registrar of Companies.

INSPECTIONS OF REGISTER

New clause 13 (old clauses 13 and 14).—These clauses, as originally drafted, gave a right to every person to inspect the Register of Public Trusts and obtain copies of any entries therein. This right is liable to be abused and should, in our opinion, be restricted. We have, therefore, redrafted these clauses and provided that the persons who are not interested in any entry in the Register of Public Trusts should be allowed to inspect this Register and obtain copies of entry or entries therein only after obtaining the permission of the Registrar.

SPECIAL AUDIT

It has been provided that the accounts of trusts should be audited once in a year. It is, however, possible that a case might arise in which a trust might be mismanaged shortly after the annual audit is over and where, consequently, it may be necessary for the Registrar to interfere and order a special audit. To provide for such contingencies, we have inserted a new clause empowering the Registrar to order special audit in certain cases for reasons to be recorded by him in writing.

We consider it desirable that the list of public trusts in each district should be published annually in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in the principal vernacular newspaper of that district, for the information of the public; and we have, consequently, inserted a new clause providing for this.

We have deleted original sub-clause (4) of clause 26 and inserted in its place a new sub-clause providing that the rules shall be laid on the Council table and shall be liable to be rescinded, altered or modified by a resolution of the Council.

Of the 15 members of the Committee 9 of them have attached minutes of dissent to the report.

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT TO WATER SUPPLY

Judge's Order In Panvel Municipal Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 5.

The question whether a court can issue a mandatory injunction against a municipality to restore the water connection of a rate payer is the important point of constitutional law involved in an appeal preferred by the Panvel Municipality against the order of the second-class sub-judge of that place.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, granted yesterday an interim stay of execution of the lower court's order. A notice is issued by the District Court to the plaintiff to show cause why the order should not be stayed.

The facts of the case are that Kesharchand Anadram, a Marwari, who purchased a house from one Sundarji Ramji, claims the right to have a water connection from the Municipality.

The Sub-judge held that the plaintiff had a right to the water connection, and therefore issued a mandatory injunction against the municipality to restore it within one month.

Mr. W. P. Oka, Advocate, appeared for the Panvel Municipality.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.
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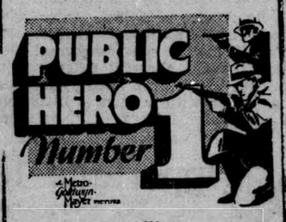

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1935

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

We congratulate the Assembly on carrying Doctor Khan Sahib's motion against the bombing of trans-Frontier villages by the R. A. F. The Assembly thereby vindicated a principle of humanity, and it is gratifying to note that it did so by the handsome majority of 67 votes to 44. Our Simla correspondent draws attention to the significance of Indian members of the Government being "conspicuous by their absence." Whether they were silent deliberately or because they did not feel called upon to intervene in the discussions in any way, another noteworthy fact is that no Indian non-official, elected or nominated, defended the Government with the exception, of course, of the inevitable Major Ahmad Nawaz Khan. The Government position was championed by Messrs. Achesan and Tottenham, and between them they did just that justice to the subject which it really deserved. They could not defend the indefensible, they could not even make out a temporarily plausible case. The most noteworthy feature of their defence was its self-contradictory character in vital essentials.

Self-Contradictory.

In one breath Mr. Tottenham asserted that "the R.A.F. did not bomb innocent women and children. They were at present engaged in bombing the area in which a lashkar of hostile tribesmen was staying." In the very next breath he said: "In the present case more than the usual 24 hours' notice was given to the tribesmen by dropping leaflets, so that women and children had ample time to vacate their houses"! Then, again, Mr. Tottenham insisted that "Bombs were not thrown on the civil population." But Mr. Bhulabhai pointedly asked: "Then why did you give notice and to whom did you give notice?" And there was no answer to the question. Nor is this all about the deplorably casual manner in which a question of grave moral obligation was evidently disposed of by Government. Referring to the subject matter of the motion Dr. Khan Sahib said that "the first notice of this bombing operation to villagers was the bombing itself, and the Peshawar press published a notice only three days after the bombing." But Mr. Tottenham protests that "In the present case, more than the usual 24 hours notice was given to the tribesmen." The notice, however, was given by "dropping leaflets" among people who, as Dr. Khan Sahib pointed out, are illiterate!

What India Will Do

All this, however, is not quite surprising. For, according to Government, the bombing of tribesmen is "the most humane form of warfare." One thinks of the other forms of warfare and one wonders at Government's conception of what constitutes the "most humane form" of it. But neither the Government of India nor their spokesmen are so much to blame. It will be recalled that a few years ago Sir John Simon, the then Foreign Secretary of the Great Britain, brought about the failure of a Disarmament Conference by reserving the right to bomb backward people for police purposes. The world was shocked at this reservation. But protests and criticisms from every direction could not convince the British Government that what they desired was the reverse of "humane." And so far as we know they have not changed their mind or their opinion. Little wonder then that the Government of India regard the bombing of the civil population after the usual 24 hours' notice on the shape of dropping leaflets among illiterate people as "the most humane form of warfare." The attitude of the Government, however, was a challenge to a principle and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, therefore, did well to declare that when Indians would be in power they would not use such an instrument. And there will be very few Indians who will not endorse Sjt. Bhulabhai's concluding remarks: "We stand here to show that we shall always stand for a civilized method of warfare and that even though we are less scientific and less mechanical we at any rate are more civilized."

Those Cheerful Exteriors

"To-day's developments," says a Reuter message from Geneva, "have resulted in a slightly increased feeling of hopefulness." The details of the situation, however, do not warrant even this qualified statement. Monsieur Laval and Baron Aloisi are said to maintain cheerful exteriors. Even if a diplomat's exterior *did* provide an index to his inner thoughts, the cheerfulness of these two worthies can hardly be expected to bode well for Abyssinia—and Peace. Baron Aloisi demands for his country "liberty to leave the League or declare war' and is happy that in either case the good work that Il Duce has undertaken is in no danger of being interrupted. France by now is conniving at Italy's war-mongering. Monsier Laval's cheerful exterior, for all we know, may have something to do with a nice little "assurance" for France.

Meanwhile the details of what the Paris Conference was willing to concede to Italy—as self-appointed owners of Abyssinia—have come to light and once again reveal the big European Powers in their true colours. Post offices, justice, education, finance, police, and communications of Abyssinia were all offered to Italy, as well as to themselves though even that failed to satisfy the Duce. A more edifying commentary on the notions of international morality and justice of France and Britain would be difficult to find. And it is no wonder that the question of the sanctions has been all but relegated to the background. The "fresh proposals" which France and Britain will now make will naturally be an advance on what they were offering in July. The prospect, in short, may be heartening to Mussolini but is dark, indeed, for Abyssinia.

Opportune Revelations

The detailed statement showing the action taken against newspapers in India either under the Press Ordinance or the Emergency Press Act which the Home Member placed on the table of the Assembly in reply to a question of Seth Govinddas is in itself the greatest condemnation of the Press laws. During the current year alone no less than 72 newspapers were proceeded against while the total for the whole period of five years that the laws have been in force is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 500. An aggregate amount of over two and a half lakh of rupees had to be deposited in the form of securities by 166 newspapers while 348 had to close down for failure to deposit. Those who are aware of the financial difficulties under which Indian newspapers labour will recognize in these tell-tale figures the hideous reality of a most obnoxious, though veiled, form of press censorship. It is extremely opportune that these revelations have come on the eve of the discussion on Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the members can now confront Government with exact facts and figures showing how, once armed with special powers, the executive abuses them.

QUESTION OF OFFICES

Let The Country Decide

(By J. B. KRIPALANI.)

The question of the day in Indian politics is of offices in the provinces under the new constitution. Much heat is generated in the controversy. The well-wishers of the Congress have not been slow to tender their advice. The Rt. Honourable Srinivas Sastri and Mr. Jayakar have spoken.

The question cannot, however, be decided on first principles as the disputants would have it. It is not a theoretical question but a question in practical politics where profit and loss have to be carefully computed. There is nothing fundamentally right or wrong about acceptance or non-acceptance of office. There are advantages and disadvantages in whatever course is adopted.

Fundamentals Of Democracy

Congressmen who advocate non-acceptance take their stand upon the fact that the Congress has rejected the constitution and it therefore cannot accept office under the new constitution. Rejection would be meaningless if they identified themselves with and became parts of the machinery devised by the new constitution. This argument was advanced at the time of the Council entry question too. It is based upon the theory prevalent in democratic countries in the last and the beginning of the present century which holds that all parties in a democracy accept the fundamentals of the constitution under which they function. All parties believe that the constitution under which they fight is suited to serve the best interests of the country. The difference between the various groups centres round minor changes in the constitution and the day-to-day programmes that have got to be devised and worked in the interests of the country. This means that there is no party that is revolutionary and wants to scrap the very basis of the constitution. Under such circumstances the opposition serves the constitution as well as the party in power—the latter serves the constitution by accepting office and carrying out policies, the former by acting as opposition and keeping the party in power in good trim by its criticisms. Both are the limbs of one administration. The opposition is styled in England where this practice originated as the King's opposition. At all critical times the ministry in power is by convention bound to consult and give due weight to the counsels of the opposition. Some times the parties combine and carry out a common policy. Local differences sink into insignificance before great and common dangers. Such critical times come only when the political independence of a country or the foundations upon which society in a nation rests, are threatened. As soon as the common danger is over the parties again separate and carry on their respective policies and constitutional battles. Both parties work under the constitution and the fundamental laws evolved by the constitution.

After The War.

This was good politics and wise practice under circumstances economic and political that were more or less stationary and when the basic foundations of society were not questioned. After the Great War everywhere have grown up parties that question the very fundamentals of the constitution. In many cases such parties question the very foundations on which the political, social and economic structure of the State is based. They are revolutionary parties. They are democratic only so far as they seek the popular vote to enter the legislatures. They sometimes, when they consider themselves powerful, accept office. But their object is a revolutionary readjustment of the constitution or of society. They, accept the fundamentals of the constitution or the values upon which society is based. They frankly go to the legislatures to be in a favourable position to capture power by some kind of coup. They accept office too when it serves their purpose. They have no respect for the constitution. They don't consider it sancrosanct. They may or may not believe in democracy. Generally they don't. They know for any fundamental change in Government or society, power is necessary. They believe or bring themselves to believe that they are the guardians of the public good and must capture power by democratic methods if possible but inspite of them if necessary. The recent Dictatorships of the Bolshevic and the Nazi variety all acquired power not by respecting the fundamentals of democracy but by violating them. Public good as they conceive it, is the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

PARSI NEW YEAR

A Happy Coincidence

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

It is a lucky but significant coincidence that the 'Ganpati Utsav' the most popular and national Hindu festival, should fall at the same time as the sacred and auspicious Pateti holiday of the Parsees. Some time ago a similar strange coincidence occurred when Mussalmans celebrated the Birth-day of their Prophet on the same day, when Parsees observed solemnly the Death-Anniversary of their Prophet Zoroaster. To the few Anglicised and Westernised members of the Parsee community, these lucky coincidences may have no significance; perhaps, they would have preferred to be more closely associated with the festive occasions of the Christian rulers. But by the large majority of nationally-minded Indianised Parsees, this simultaneous observance of respective communal functions, will be accepted as an additional demonstration and proof of natural fraternal, affectionate and harmonious relations of this smallest baby-community in the land with the elder and major sister communities of India. I, as a Parsee, was cordially invited and willingly participated in both Ganpati Utsavs and Prophet Mohammad's Birth-day celebration and similarly, I understand, Hindus and Mussalman brothers are invited and are expected to attend a Parsee festive gathering to be held shortly in our city. These exchange of fraternal inter-communal greetings on happy occasions, are not mere formalities or courtesies, due from one fellow-citizen to another but these are external symptoms of real, sincere, heart-felt cordial harmony that has luckily prevailed for centuries past and God-willing, will continue for ages to come.

A Miracle

The manner in which the smallest community in the world has for thirteen long centuries not merely survived and preserved its separate identity, but has maintained a fairly progressive and prosperous position, is the most remarkable and almost miraculous phenomenon, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of the world. During this long period, the history of India has been full of most exciting events and series of thrilling incidents. One dynasty was succeeded by another and Hindus, Mussalmans Portuguese, Dutch, French and British, by turn, held sway over smaller or larger areas. There were numerous wars and many revolutions; there were invasions from adventurers and mutinies in the army; still in the midst of all these political, religious and social storms, through earthquakes, plagues, famines and hundred and one similar upheavals, this little intrepid, compact, intensely religious and gallant band of "Fire-Worshippers," a mere drop in the vast ocean of multifarious humanity, managed to survive and hold its own, keeping the little sacred flame always alive; and instead of gradually getting assimilated and ultimately lost in that crowd of millions, gained more strength with each passing year, till to-day at the close of thirteen centuries so far from decaying and weakening on account of age, it is still growing strong and is full of vigour, enthusiasm and youthful energy. We believe that is an unique instance in the world. During this period, history records numerous instances, where a whole race numerically much stronger better protected, more influential and powerful has been wiped out in one great religious or political storm leaving no trace either of its existence or its religion.

Kind Providence

What is the secret of this almost magical phenomenon? We do not know whether it was a lucky accident or a far-seeing, wise and deliberate design, which brought the first pilgrim ships to these hospitable shores of India, that mainly accounts for this unique result. Had any fatal accident taken this sacred religious load of exiles to the fanatic and intolerant Western shores, there is no doubt that the result would have been opposite, and perhaps there might not have survived to-day either 'Zoroastrianism" as a religion or creed, or 'Parsee' as a separate race. When we go through the blood-curdling records of religious wars and feuds, that were raging in the West for all these centuries, when we realise that, in the West, during this period, millions of people were persecuted, brutally treated, hunted from place to place, and, in many cases ultimately wiped out, all in the name of God and religion, we bless the stars and the Fate that did not drift these emigrants to those fatal shores, but landed them on the safe, secure and hospitable shores of Sanjan. The Parsis have gratefully and befittingly raised a Memorial on that shore.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

YIELDING TO EXTREMISM?

The Japanese War Minister, Baron Hayashi has resigned and it is reported that his resignation, which has been accepted, follows the assassination of General Nagata, Director of Military Affairs. If this is so, then troubles are ahead in all likelihood. For, it may be recalled that General Nagata was a strong supporter of the policy of the War Minister, which aimed at checking the extremist elements in the army. General Nagata's assassination, at the hands of a subordinate officer, who belonged to the extreme Nationalist organisation the Kwantung, was believed to be due to this policy. The assassin was, of course, sentenced to death. But this resignation of the leader of comparative moderation lends itself to the conclusion that the Kwantung policy has finally gained ascendency. And the Kwantung is very aggressively hostile to China and Russia.

ASSEMBLY AND LOCOMOTIVES MANUFACTURE

The Government of India more than deserved the defeat inflicted upon them over the question of manufacture of locomotives in India. As the mover of the resolution Sami Venkatachelam Chetty observed, the history of the question is "an unbroken record of broken pledges". Since 1921 the demand is being made in the Assembly and every time the question is raised the Government find new and yet newer excuses for shelving the whole issue. This year, however, they have refused point-blank to do anything in the matter. And one is almost glad of it. The reason given is significant: "It was necessary to hand over to the coming Federal Railway Authority, a railway system unburdened by experiments of the kind suggested by the opposition". While Government are welcome to flout the wishes of the legislature, as they like, one cannot but regret and resent the outburst of Sir James Grigg, who seems to have forgotten the unpleasant history of the Cotton Excise duty and ignored the existing unjustified preferential duties on British imports. The outburst was both gratuitous and in bad taste. Such outbursts are not calculated to do any good to Government themselves.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN GENEVA

The question of the employment of Indians in the League of Nations Secretariat was recently raised by Mr. Subhash Bose, and it was further sought to be clarified by a question in the Assembly. It is notorious that India pays to the League a much larger contribution than do the self-governing Dominions, and this is sought to be justified on the amazing plea of her population. The direct gain to India from her connection with the League is nil and now even the honour of being a member of that moribund body has become doubtful. Regarding the indirect return to India by way of salaries and the like, Indian employees received last year a little more than one lakh of Swiss francs by way of emoluments, a sum which certainly does not err on the side of excess. We wonder if the question of India's population is not relevant here. Sir N. N. Sircar informed the Assembly, however, that "certain informal representation on the subject had recently been addressed to the Secretary-General and they had elicited a sympathetic reply." It is to be hoped that the sympathy will be soon translated into action and that India is assured an equitable share of appointments in Geneva.

5 PER CENT. SWADESHI.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have authorized various heads of departments to exercise the power of granting preference to articles manufactured in India to the extent of five per cent. Though long over-due and even now hedged in with reservations and qualifications this is a step in the right direction. But we should have liked the Bengal Government not only to authorize but positively to order, the heads of departments to give preference to Indian-made articles. The percentage of preference is also low. It is ridiculously, indeed, farcically low, considering how foreign Governments insist on using their country-made things at all costs, and how in India, the moral duty of the State should all the more be urgent to encourage Swadeshi, because the country is so backward in industry for no faults of its own. But, as we said, this is a beginning in the right direction and we trust other provinces and the Government of India will adopt similar measures.

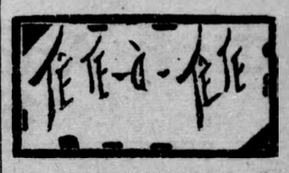
RIGHTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

The Open Door International is an organization working for the economic emancipation of the woman worker. The presidential speech delivered by Miss Chrystal Macmillan at its recent session at Copenhagen provides an exhaustive survey of the position of the women workers in the different countries. She makes a fighting plea for their legitimate rights and we agree with her that it is unjust and unfair to deprive women of work in the interests of men workers. It is equally bad where women workers are paid much less than the men for the same amount of work. We wish the Open Door International every success in its fight for women's rights. But we do not see any sense in condemning even the regulations which, for purely physiological reasons, have been imposed on women in many countries, in women's own interests. The work by women in mines, for instance, is being stopped as it has been found to be injurious to their health. We sympathise with women's demand for equality of treatment but in their own interests they should not lose sight of the physical and physiological differences which in certain cases demand different treatment of the workers of the two sexes.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Compulsion In Religion

It is reported that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has ordered a student of the M.Sc. Previous class to leave the university within twenty-four hours for, as is alleged, persistently refusing to attend prayers. The action of the official is highly unjustifiable for more reasons than one. The student, let us assume, is a confirmed disbeliever in much of the current theological code: he may not believe in the efficacy of prayer he may even be a pronounced sceptic. But he attends the university and pays his fees for instruction, and finally for a degree, in secular subjects, and the university has no right to tell him to believe and to say his prayers, or to get out. Islam, we are fold, does not believe in compulsion in religion but we see nothing of this noble doctrine in the present instance. There are many non-Muslim students of the university who are not expected to, and do not, attend the prayers. Why not make an exemption also in favour of those Muslims, if any who honestly hold beliefs contrary to the prevailing system? No such intolerance has, so far as we are aware, been shown up to now at Aligarh, none at all the other communal university of Benares. It would be a bad day when our educational institution ram religion down the throats of unuttering youths.—"The National Call."



The trend of Wednesday's discussion at Geneva, we are told, points to a "slightly increased feeling of hopefulness."

Hopefulness, certainly! But for whom? Mussolini?

* * * *

Owing to the bad acoustics of the Assembly Chamber in Simla, the Home Member feels quite inconvenienced in straining his ears to hear the Opposition.

But why, we wonder, should he at all undergo an unnecessary inconvenience when the Home Member is such an expert in the negative use of his ears.

* * * *

The Home Member also feels quite inconvenienced in being made to repeat his answers and remarks.

Now this is pure, cruel and inexcusable devilry on the part of the bad boys of the Opposition. They mustn't. They simply mustn't.

By now they ought to know, and they do know, all the answers and remarks that Sir Henry Craik will make on any given question, admitted by the President and not banned by the Governor-General.

* * * *

Our Simla correspondent says that, "Indian members of the Government were conspicuous by their silence," during the debate on Dr. Khan Sahib's adjournment motion.

In fairness, however, he ought to have added that, at least, one of them was conspicuously inconspicuous, probably because he was preparing for verbal bombing of the very civil population of the Assembly on the following days.

* * * *

Speaking on the indigenous Locomotive resolution Mr. Azhar Ali declared 'There could be no more monkeying with this question." It is reported that this evoked laughter.

We only hope, Sir James Grigg joined in it instead of frowning severely—and, of course, quite naturally.

His speech, however, strengthens the latter possibility.

* * * *

Sir M. Zafrullah, the Commerce Member, said in the Assembly that it was necessary to hand over to the coming Federal Railway Authority a railway system unburdened by experiments of the kind suggested by the Opposition.

And the very next day an esteemed colleague of his was seeking to hand over to the coming Federal Administrative Authority a Law-and-Order system thoroughly burdened by experiments of the kind resorted to by the present Government.

But the inconsistency is merely apparent. The consistency between the two is fairly obvious.

* * * *

Who else but Doctor Moonje could be capable of such a wonderful statement?

"The only thing that can effectively prevent War is absolute preparedness for War. If India to-day had the Navy of England on one side and the Army of the Germans on the other side, India would have been in a position to make the fullest use of Mahatma Gandhi, who is love and non-violence incarnate, in preventing war between Italy and Abyssinia."

And since India has not the Navy of England nor the Army of Germany, we are only in a position to make the fullest use of Doctor Moonje who is—well, you know what he is.

* * * *

But we apologise. We asked "Who else"? We shouldn't have.

Doctor Moonje brings up the rear of that gallant company which precipitated the Great War and whose traditions are being kept by Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler.

* * * *

Among the distinguished visitors who arrived by "M. V. Victoria" is Atiya Begum, says a local report.

A full account of the "Roll and Pitch" branch of the 3-Arts Circle established on board for the entertainment of the lucky passengers is expected to be published very shortly.

Meanwhile, we heartily welcome the Begum Sahiba.

* * * *

"Man Accuses Woman Of Bitting Off His Lips."

—Headline.

Mr. Sri Prakasha vindicated.

* * * *

The bright pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote: "1492 —None."

A Ray Of Hope From Geneva?

Peace Pundits Groping For Formula

ETHIOPIA DESIRES REACHING AGREEMENT WITH ITALY

Italy Wants Liberty To Leave League, Or Declare War: Council Will Uphold Covenant Should She Flout It

FEELING OF HOPEFULNESS

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

To-day's developments have resulted in a slightly increased feeling of hopefulness. In the meanwhile, pending further public meeting of the Council to be held on Friday or Saturday, the Committee of Rapporteurs will continue League's efforts to find a formula for the solution of the dispute, and report on any fresh proposals by France and Britain further to those already made to Italy at the tripartite Paris Conference.

M. Laval and Baron Aloisi both maintain very cheerful exteriors. The latter, when interviewed tonight, said he did not propose to ask for Abyssinia's expulsion from the League; if others liked to propose the expulsion it would be a logical conclusion; but if Ethiopia's company is preferred to Italy's then the decision did not lie with Italy. In retaining her liberty of action, Italy meant the liberty to leave the League or declare war.

The League delegates feel that the most important feature of today's session is the fact that the Council is now in full cognisance of the very wide privileges offered to Italy at the Paris Conference. It is believed that Italy, hitherto, underestimated both the value of this offer, and the feeling which its rejection would arouse.

To-day's speeches are taken as indicative of the Council's general determination to uphold the covenant should Italy flout it. On this point, the Little Entente, the Scandinavian countries, and Turkey are equally agreed regarding the issue as a test for the whole postwar settlement.—Reuter.

"INSUFFICIENT" PROPOSALS

Note: The Paris conference in July was willing to concede Signor Mussolini the Italian control over Abyssinian post offices, police, and also transport communications, but Il Duce had categorically declined the proposals as being insufficient.

OIL DEAL NOT CANCELLED

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4.

Late to-night the Abyssinian Government decided not to cancel the oil concession, apparently hoping that Mr. Rickett will find other capital to replace the Standard Vacuum Companies.—Reuter.

ITALY PREPARES FOR WAR

ROME, Sept. 4.

An announcement that Italy has decided to build 12 more destroyers is believed to be imminent, and it is reported that the keels for some of these vessels have already been laid.

The mobilisation of another army division and another "Black Shirt" division is also expected shortly.

The latter division will be composed of men wounded in the last war, students and Italians resident abroad.—Reuter.

MALTA CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

MALTA, Sept. 4.

Government is calling for volunteers for passive defence service, embracing first-aid rescue work, and de-contamination of persons, buildings, and areas from the effects of gas attacks.

Volunteers who will undergo a fortnight's course will be paid, and called up when necessary.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN EAST AFRICA

ROME, Sept. 5.

One hundred and thirty Italian soldiers died in East Africa between January 1 and July 31, according to an official communique, including 14 officers and 79 other ranks between July 29 and July 31.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PLANS REJECTION OF BILL

All Parties Mobilize Forces In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The first voting on the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which commenced to-day is expected to take place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 11th inst. The effect which Mr. Griffiths from Bengal is reported to have created amongst a section of the members is said to have been so great, that Government's hopes of carrying the motion for consideration have been strengthened. On the other hand, the thoroughness of Mr. Satyamurti's opposition is held to have convinced a large section of the non-official house that rejection is the only right course. Government whips for the moment are not very active, for it is well-known that if the Congress and allied parties were to reject the motion for consideration the Government would approach the Governor-General for certification.

CONGRESS PARTY STRENGTH.

Congress and Nationalist Party whips have calculated that Mr. M. S. Aney would be in Simla on Monday and that would add one more vote. Moreover, they expect that private pourparlers that have been going on in Simla regarding Jullundur seat would result in the earliest the uncontested return of Raizada Hansraj who is now here and has had hopeful conversation with the president of the Congress Parliamentary Board and one or two high personages of the Punjab. It is doubtful if Mr. Ramprasad Agarwal who has been recommended by Pundit Malaviya will, in spite of the Agarwal community's support in the constituency, be able to stick on for long in the contest. No less than half the number of independents, particularly young Muslims, will probably support the Congress party and Mr. K. L. Gauba has notified that he will not move his motion for the Select Committee.

PLAN OF REJECTION.

In these circumstances, the Congress party's plan of rejecting the Bill at the consideration stage appears to stand a chance of being effected.

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant will intervene to-morrow, and Mr. Bulabhai Desai will wind up the debate on Monday, before Government's reply.

The Independent Party continues to be without a leader, as Mr. Jinnah is away in England and Sir Cowasji who is returning to India this week will be in Simla earliest only on Monday.

CUNARD LINER COLLISION

British Steamer Leaves For Scene On Portuguese Coast

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Cunard White Star liner "Doric" sent out S.O.S. stating that she collided with the French steamer "Formigny" off the coast of Portugal. Later a wireless message from the British steamer "Mooltan" says that the British steamer "Orion" closed with "Doric" is standing by to take off the passengers.

"Doric" was cruising and left Gibraltar on the 3rd for London, carrying over 600 passengers including a number from "Laurentic" which collided with "Napierstar" on August 16. Thus "Laurentic" passengers who elected to resume their holiday cruise in "Doric" have been involved in two collisions within 20 days.

"Formigny" (2,166 tons) which left Dunkirk on August 30 for Algeria is reported safe. British steamers "Orion" and "Viceroy of India" are taking off "Doric's" passengers, the crew remaining aboard.

Assembly Battle Over Cr. Law Bill

(Continued From Page 1.)

the part of the Government were necessary from the point of view of the debate, because the Home Member's speech, itself fell flat.

SECRETARIAT BRIEF.

It was too much of a Secretariat brief and repeated the very language used by his predecessors time and again.

There was hardly any new point made by the Home Member, except for the ominous emphasis he laid on communal dissensions, which he thought had grown worse than he had ever known during 35 years of his service in India.

ADROIT HANDLING.

Mr. Satyamurti played his cards with masterly skill. He shot straight his argument that a Home Member who had taken "friendly press" the other day into confidence with regard to this bill had proved that this Government could not be trusted to be impartial and fair towards the "unfriendly press." Otherwise he too attempted to tear the veil drawn over the bill through an effort to protect the coming Governments by showing that the real aim of the bill was to protect autocratic governors and Governor-Generals.

Mr. Satyamurti found great support for his speech in the declarations of 1932 by Sir Abdur Rahim and in the powerful speech of Mr. Chintamani at the Journalists Conference.

GOVT.'S NEW MESSIAH.

Mr. Griffiths was all eloquence, though he made such statements as the "Government in India is based on the will of the people and, therefore, never takes drastic measures and has put up this milk-and-water bill." He got an excellent hearing for his oratory, powerful voice and uninterrupted flow. In fact the Government members watched him as if a new Messiah had come and when his speech was over, they congratulated him.

In this respect a number of Opposition members too shook hands with Mr. Griffiths welcoming him as one who had raised the standard of debate on the Government side.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, moving the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill said that the reason why he had not moved its reference to the Select Committee was that nothing new had been added to the provisions of the existing act; on the other hand, some provisions had been deleted because Civil Disobedience had been suspended. He asked the House to share in the responsibility of enacting the Bill, and assured the House that Government was honestly convinced that the provisions were necessary to deal with the movements which threatened peaceful progress of India. Sir Harry Haig had mentioned in 1932 that the measure was not aimed entirely against Civil Disobedience, but also against Terrorism and Communism.

BOGEY OF COMMUNALISM

Since then, continued Sir Harry, had been added an even more dangerous threat, and that was the baneful shadow of communal dissensions. In fact, during his long experience in India, he had never known that communal tension was worse than now. Terrorism was still alive; in fact during the last two months there had been definite revival in North India and in Bengal too. The danger of Communism was directed not only against Government but against the social organisation.

CRAIK'S LOGIC.

Government needed precautions against subversive revolutionary movements and the three imminent dangers he had described. Government could not foresee any reasonable time within which the dangers were likely to disappear, and therefore proposed to make the law permanent. He reminded the House that originally the Government wished to make the law permanent, but the Select Committee reduced the period to three years. Experience had showed that the period was inadequate. The advantage of making the law permanent was that those who awaited the expiry of legislation to resume their activities found no inducement to do so and that might introduce in them a change of heart. (Cheers and counter-cheers).

Sir Henry Craik referred to picketing which continued as a legacy of the Civil Disobedience movement and was resorted to in several provinces, invariably leading to violence. Picketing was resorted to not only against Government, but also against private individuals for the reason they differed in religious, economic and political matters. Hence the Bill proposed to retain Section 7.

THE "RED" BOGEY.

Referring to Section 13 which empowers Government to declare associations unlawful, the Home Member emphasised that these powers would be specially useful in dealing with Communistic organisations which were receiving financial assistance from abroad and propagated dangerous doctrines aimed at armed insurrection. These Communistic organisations were specially hostile to the Congress, particularly the Socialist Wing. There was a regular traffic of young Indians who procceed to Moscow for training in revolutionary aims and some of them were known to Government as being actually engaged in propagating dangerous doctrines of violence.

CHARGES AGAINST PRESS

Alluding to provisions relating to the Press, the Home Member contended that this was based on the experience of eight years between 1923 and 1930 and said that numerically a large section of the Press were devoting themselves at the end of that period to encouraging terrorism. Gandhiji himself had referred to this manifestation in his paper "Young India" in 1931. Not only Terrorism had been praised, but communalism had been fanned. Sir Henry Craik referred to the tendencies of the Press in Bengal and the Punjab and maintained that whenever control over the Press was relaxed, there had been immediate danger of deterioration in the tone and newspapers tried to maintain themselves by putting up dummy editors. In numerous cases these dummy editors were ex-convicts.

Mr. Satyamurti: We Congressmen here are all ex-convicts. (Laughter).

Sir Henry Craik: Yes, not for forging currency notes. In one recent case, the dummy editor was totally illiterate and blind.

APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSION

Concluding his speech which lasted one hour, Sir Henry Craik claimed that he had placed Government's case dispassionately, and hoped that undue heat would be avoided in the course of the debate. The Bill was based on two convictions, firstly, Government must hand over to their successors a weapon which the present Government had found to be essential (Sant Singh: Another Rowlatt Act) and save the new Government from the odium of enacting such a law in their early careed. Secondly, Government had a duty towards the millions of the masses who were not interested in the political movements and wished to pursue their peaceful avocation. The object of the Bill was not to crush the spirit of nationalism, but to promote it. (Opposition: Oh, Oh) and in doing so, they must keep before them the words of the wise statesman that the price for liberty is eternal vigilence. (Applause).

The House rose for lunch.

GOVT.'S PARTIALITY EXPOSED.

Mr. Satyamurti opening the debate on behalf of the Opposition said that his side was quite confident and that it would be able to govern the country, unaided by such legislation, and in suggesting the rejection of the Bill, they were equally guided by a serious sense of responsibility. The speaker recalling the Home Member's statement that he took the friendly press into confidence regarding the Bill said that gave away the entire case by dividing the press into two categories, friendly and unfriendly, which meant that Government could not be trusted impartially to administer the press provisions. Sir Henry Craik's quotations were from the Bengal and Punjab Press, but both the provinces had local laws to deal with such writings. Why then he asked, should they have an All-India Legislation. He retorted by quoting the words of another "wise statesman" who said that when emergency became the normal state of affairs the time had come for ameliorative and conciliatory measures. He wished Sir Henry Craik had informed them whether any public association had supported the Bill, which local Government had endorsed it, whether Ministers were included in it. (Sir Henry Craik: Some of them certainly). Mr. Satyamurti: What about Madras. (Laughter).

The speaker contended that the new Constitution was armed with numerous authorities to frame ordinances. Therefore they could be left to deal with the situation when it arose. He divined the real reason behind the legislation was not to help the new Governments but to govern India through safeguards and protect autocratic heads of Governments. He quoted the speech of Sir Abdur Rahim that public opinion being hostile opposition could not back it. (Sir Henry Craik: It was passed by majority).

RETORT TO HOME MEMBER.

Mr. Satyamurthi: You will have a different tale this time.

Referring to the clauses of the Bill, Mr. Satyamurthi asked the Law Member to state whether picketing could not be dealt with by the ordinary law.

Sir N. N. Sircar: You are charging me with having a conscience. (Laughter).

"DESPOTIC POWER."

Mr. Satyamurti: I apologise (Renewed Laughter). The speaker quoted from the Chief Justice Hewart's book showing when executive decision was taken as proof of offence, it meant despotic power, and this Bill did that by penalizing papers which reproduced writings proscribed by an Executive Act. He further contended that no social reform was possible without causing annoyance to somebody, and therefore annoyance as basis for picketing offence was most objectionable.

Mr. Satyamurti quoted in the language of Sections 141, 340, 350, 351, 120 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code to prove that under the present law all the offences mentioned in the Bill could be dealt with. But the difficulty was the Government did not trust even their own courts of law and wanted full powers to deal effectively and quickly with those whom they merely suspected. As examples of the way in which Associations were declared unlawful, Mr. Satyamurti mentioned the treatment of the Labour Welfare Centres, Anti-Untouchability Committee, Prohibition Committees, Municipal Sub-Committees and Women's Associations.

INHERENT RIGHT DENIED

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti referred to the Press provisions and asked whether the Government proceeded against dummy editors for the abetment of the offence.

Sir Henry Craik said that it was difficult to prove the real editors.

Mr. Satyamurti: So because you cannot prove your charge you want to punish the person whom you merely suspect. Then as regards the Jubbulpore incident in which the King's Regiment was involved, Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that the report of this case was first published in the "Daily Herald" in London whereas it was censored in India. That showed the way the Government was run in India. Mr. Satyamurti quoted the views of Mr. Chintamani on the Press Act and said it was only by establishing a responsible Government in the country that they could govern the country. The present legislation was brought in a fit of temper and attempted to enthrone autocracy and stifle criticism and interfere even with peaceful picketing which is the inherent right of man to adopt in abnormal times.

MILK AND WATER MEASURE!

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Official Member from Bengal, in an excellent maiden speech, on which he was warmly congratulated entered a spirited defence of the Bill. He asserted that the Bill was in no sense drastic, as it did not remove the right of "habeas corpus" or other fundamental rights and allowed the ordinary peaceful citizen the fullest rights to pursue his avocation. Let the House remember cases of sabotage in Russia and now in Italy confiscation of wealth of citizens was part and parcel of ordinary administration. Even in England, exceedingly severe legislation existed before, during and after the Chartist movement, in circumstances very similar to those now in India. The present Bill was a milk and water measure, because the Government of India was based on the will of the people (Cries: Oh). Mr. Griffiths referred to inflammatory writings in a section of the Bengal press praising Dinesh Gupta, a murderer, and pointed out that terrorist movement in Bengal obtained recruitment and inspiration through such writings. Could the opposition say whether the Civil Disobedience had been abandoned or be abandoned three years hence.

Mr. Satyamurti: It will never be abandoned.

Mr. Griffiths: That is why the legislation is aimed to be permanent. (Cheers). The House which approved censorship of dangerous films should permit legislation leading with dangerous writings. Indeed the provisions of the Press Act were very mild, as they imposed no censorship nor suppression of press but merely gave warning to the offending editor, and then demanded security and if the offence was still repeated, then forfeiture of security. In India, there were no less than 4,630 newspapers and only 781 newspapers had been proceeded against, and only in 25 cases were deposits forfeited. The fact that in recent years, the number of newspapers and printing presses had increased did not show there was any strangulation of press as was often alleged. The Press Ordinance would not have been promulgated, if in response to Gandhiji's advice, journalistic associatiations had taken note of the objectionable articles and written to respective editors. There was no legislation in Bengal to deal with the press. Conviction

(Continued in Col. 2)

Good Intention Defeated By Ignorance

Sir Cowasji Explains British Attitude Towards New Constitution

Craddocks and O'Dwyers dinning into the ears of an intelligent but ignorant British public that reforms to India would bring ruin to England.

Enlightened Englishmen, on the other hand, impressing on them the need for political reform in India;

In this confused atmosphere, the British public gave India a constitution hammered out into shape on the anvil of ignorance and good intentions.

This was the gist of an interview given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the "Chronicle" on the New Constitution which is to come into force shortly.

"The one thing that struck me about most Englishmen I talked to, is their earnest desire to do the right thing by India but even now, they are not quite clear as to what is the right thing," declared Sir Cowasji Jehangir, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," on his arrival in Bombay from England on Thursday night, by the mail boat "Chitral."

"Being quite ignorant of India, they naturally listened with attention to those who professed to know Indian affairs and Indian conditions, and in the end, they did appear to be rather confused, having heard such contradictory opinions from Englishmen themselves.

"INDIA AS HAPPY PARTNER"

"Now that the India Bill has become an Act, it is the general desire of all Englishmen to see that it is worked to the advantage of India, and I can say with confidence that Englishmen as a whole, are most anxious to see India a happy and contented partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS.

"Many of them honestly believe," Sir Cowasji continued, "that the Government has done all it could under the present conditions, and they sincerely hope that India will take every advantage of the opportunities that will present themselves to Indians especially in the provinces.

"I have already given expression to my views on previous occasions. To put it in a nutshell again, the success of the future constitution is in the first instance in the hands, to a great extent, of the Viceroy, and the provincial Governors who have been given vast powers.

"With these powers wisely exercised with discretion and tact, I have great hopes for the future.

"Secondly Indians themselves must really make every effort to get all they can out of the Constitution. To use a common expression, the taste of the pudding is in the eating, and unless we make a serious attempt to taste it, we shall never know its possibilities.

"Discussing the matter with several prominent Englishmen, it appeared to me that they did not expect that safeguards would be put into operation by the Viceroy or the provincial Governors, except under very exceptional circumstances. The idea seems to be that they have been inserted in the Constitution to safeguard the ultimate safety of the country.

"The question is 'Will this policy be followed?' "

"A successful working of the constitution, "Sir Cowasji concluded, "must in a short time lead to the safeguards becoming a dead letter or being completely removed from the Constitution, and India seeking her rightful place in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Referring to the speech of Sir H. P. Mody at Ripon Club, Sir Cowasji said that he had already read it. He refused to comment or express himself on it, unless he had studied the situation in the country.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who had gone to England as a delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Conference said that about 50 delegates from several parts of the Empire met to discuss informally the conditions in the respective countries. The delegates visited Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and other places where they were the guests of the City corporations. They had thus an opportunity to come into contact with the leading men in London and provinces.

REVISED TARIFF FOR LIGHTS AND FANS

B.E.S.T.Co's Announcement

The B. E. S. T. Co. announce the following reductions in tariff:—

Beginning with the consumption for September, the following revised rates will be charged for the supply of electrical energy to the public for lights and fans:—

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

Instead of the present basic rate of 4-1|2 annas per unit, which will remain unaltered, the following revised rates will be billed:—

For the first 500 units consumed in any month annas 4 per unit; for the next 2,000 units consumed in any month annas 3-1|2 per unit; for the next 2,500 units consumed in any month annas 2-3|4 per unit; for all excess units consumed in any month annas 2-1|4 per unit.

RESIDENCES AND SCHOOLS

Instead of the present basic rate of 4 annas per unit, which will remain unaltered, the following revised rates will be billed:—

For the first 50 units consumed in any month annas 3-1|2 per unit; for the next 100 units consumed in any month annas 3-1|4 per unit; for all excess units consumed in any month annas 3 per unit.

HOSPITALS.

Instead of the present maximum rate of 3.15 annas per unit, the revised Commercial rate as scheduled above will be billed subject to a maximum of annas 2-3|4 per unit.

QUARTERLY MINIMUM CHARGE

If any consumer uses less than 33 units in any one period of 3 months, all the units consumed by him during such period will be charged at annas 4-1|2 per unit instead of annas 5 per unit the present charge. Consumers using 33 to 40 units in any one period of 3 months will be billed a fixed charge of Rs. 9 instead of the existing charge of Rs. 10. Simultaneously, with the introduction of these rates, all discounts on these rates will be withdrawn.

St. LEGER PROBABLES

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following are St. Leger probables:

Bahram (Fox) Buckleigh (A Wragg), Fairbairn (Gordon Richards), Fieldtrial (Dick), Flashbye (Brennan), Hairan (Smirke), Plassy (Perryman), Pry (Beary), Solary (Sirett). No jockeys are selected for Baodai and Batholdi.—Reuter's Special.

Cardinalship For Westminster Archbishop?

(Special Cable)

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 4.

It is expected that the Archbishop of Westminster will be among the new Cardinals whom the Pope will create during the next Consistory in October.

There are now only forty-nine Cardinals instead of as usual 72.

A. N. Housing Society—The site of the plan of the Adarsh Nagar Housing Society, Ajmer, is sanctioned after four years' delay by the Municipal Committee with slight modifications.

Continued From Col. 7)

of picketing could not be secured under the ordinary law. This Assembly being forerunner of future Government should take courage and support the Bill.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Slot Machines In Restaurants

A NEW MENACE IN THE CITY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to draw, through the medium of your widely read paper, the attention of the guardians of law and that of the public to the phenomenal increase of slot machines all over the streets of Bombay. These machines are of the "Try-your-luck" type and show a crane which has got to be so manipulated as to pick up any coveted prize; besides this there is also another kind of device whereby a shot decides the luck of the winner by pulling a handle. These are thus nothing less than gambling devices introduced in Bombay to satisfy the notorious gambling instinct of our citizens. These machines were practically unknown in this city about a month ago and it is really strange they should make their appearance immediately after the debate on the Gambling Act in the Bombay Legislative Council. What is more regrettable is that these machines are found in their great numbers in the close proximity of the schools where hundreds of children of tender age flock and gamble away their daily pocket money in the vain expectation of hauling up or shooting, by means of a crane or a shot, a large and tempting bottle of peppermints or a chocolate packet, which stuff will generally be found unsuitable for the kiddies.

I believe that it is high time the police should divert their attention and take some action as was done in the cotton figure cries, and thus curb this new form of gambling which is increasing daily in this city.—Yours, etc.,

NILKANT NARAYAN.

"Parsi Girls And The Cinema"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have no desire to take part in the controversy regarding Parsi girls and the cinemas as it is a matter between them and their community and the rights of individuals against the community and 'vice versa,' but having read in the local papers accounts of glowing opposition to Parsi girls taking part in cinemas, I am tempted to ask the convenors of the protest meeting and the sympathetic audience and all those who said yes to the resolutions, how they intend to implement the spirit and the principle underlying the said resolutions? May I ask Mr. Patel and others, whether they will prevent their sisters from taking part in fetes, cabarets, singing parties, hotel, dances and other public functions in which their women take prominent part? If what is good for their sisters is equally good for daughters of other communities, unless they consider them as Harijans,—do they intend to carry on a crusade against all women taking part in the functions referred to above? May I also ask them whether their displeasure is to descend to Parsi actors who mix with gusto with women actors of other communities, and whether the Parsi cinema proprietors will cease from to-day showing films in which members of the other sex take part? If they do so, that will be the measure of sincerity or otherwise of the resolutions they have sponsored and got adopted.

I am looking forward to Sankaracharya, as the head of the Hindu community, calling a meeting of the Sanatanists Hindus at Madhav Baug to protest against Hindu girls taking part in cinemas. Of course, nothing is to be said as to the same girls going to other places of questionable character in the name of religion. I hope he will not be followed by the heads of other religions; Mahomedans with their sub-sections; the Jews, and the Bishop of Bombay taking up the same question. If all of them come out, we will have a regular parade of the heads of religions asserting themselves against what they object to in the name of decency and religious honesty but which is being tolerated by all of them in some form or other. I am looking forward to the day when not a single Parsi girl will be walking on the public streets in Bombay without 'purdahs'. On that day I will congratulate Messrs. Patel, Hirjibehedin and Marzban on having scored and will take off my pure white khaddar cap to them. In the meantime I take it off to Mrs. Bapsi Sabawala, who has boldly championed the cause of the Parsi girls. In the meantime I propose going to cinematographs where women take part and I will positively attend the first show of "Jawani-ki-Hawa," but I will only buy my ticket after I have seen a Parsi buying one. If I do not see a Parsi going in, I will not go, because I sympathise with what Mr. Patel has in view, but which human nature being what it is, can never be carried out.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, September 5.

QUESTION OF OFFICES

(Continued From Page 8.)

guiding principle not the rules of the political game of democracy. The Bolshevics, Mussolini, Hitler and Kemal Pasha acquired power by violating the constitution. The Italian Dictator has found it convenient to keep some forms of democracy. The Bolshevics and the Nazis make no such pretentions. De Valera in Ireland entered the legislature and took office under the constitution not to work under its limitations but to scrap it as opportunity presented itself. The revolutionary or the counter-revolutionary parties and the dictators feel and rightly too that a constitution is not an end in itself. It is a means for the public good and if it stands in the way of public good it must be scraped. The old theories on which democracies in Europe worked, that all parties in the State accepted the fundamental principles of the constitution and the bases of society no more hold good in these changed times. It may be that this is negation of all democracy but even democracy the reformers or reactionaries of to-day feel is but a means to an end. It cannot be installed in place of the end which is the good of the people. One may or may not agree with the new philosophy but one cannot deny that there is logic and consistency in the new views. The new philosophy may serve the purposes of a reformer or of a rogue. That is immaterial. All things that serve the good come to be useful instruments in the hands of the bad also, but their efficiency cannot on that account be doubted. Under such circumstances the justification of a policy can come only from the results achieved.

New Point Of View.

So when Congressmen go in the legislatures they cannot be judged from the old antiquated viewpoint. They can only be judged from the philosophy that regulates such matters to-day. The acceptance of office must also be judged from the new point of view—not the rules of the democratic game but the good of the country.

It is quite possible to make out a case from the latter point of view that entry into the councils is not for the best interests of the country and so also acceptance of office under the new constitution. To-day it is generally believed that entry into the councils by Congressmen was when profits and losses are calculated decidedly for the good of the party and the country. The controversy now ranges round the offices.

In one of his recent speeches the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri is reported to have said: "It is the very essence of Democracy that if you are in a majority you must assume office and you cannot run away from it. If people entrust you with power upon your own solicitation you should not turn it on them and say I am not going to take power". In this the speaker is not true to facts and appeals to democratic theory and practice which to-day no more hold good. First he says, that the essence of democracy is that if you are in majority you must accept office. This would imply that the new constitution is a democratic constitution. It is not democratic either in substance or even in form. True it employs some forms of democracy but it pushes them aside when the vital interests of the foreigner are concerned. In substance it is an unmitigated autocracy. Nor is it again a fact that the Congress or for the matter of that any political party worth the name has accepted the fundamentals of the new constitution. Every national party believes that the new constitution will not only not advance the best interests of the nation but retard progress and that instead of bringing democracy near it has made it to recede further and further.

A Self-Denying Ordinance.

Congressmen moreover seek the vote of the people not to work the constitution. Every body knows that they seek it to implement their determination to reject it. On the best way of implementing the rejection, opinions may differ but Congressmen by their pledge to their constituencies are neither necessarily bound to accept or reject office. The issue can only be guided by practical wisdom. Congressmen will have to calculate which method will most effectively achieve the end in view. Some of them seem to have made up their mind. Syt. Satyamurti and those of his way of achieving the aim—namely, that acceptance of office is the best, the speediest and the surest way of achieving the aim—namely, rejection of the constitution in which lies the good of the country. Some others notably Mr. Kidwai and the Socialists are as emphatic that the best way to reject the constitution and serve the country is, not to accept office. The Working Committee have at this stage refrained from taking sides. To it, it appears that the time is not yet, when the calculation of profit and loss can be profitably made. It also appreciates that the position is delicate and both the views may be and are honestly held. Under such circumstances when the two sides are so nicely balanced it is best to leave the country to decide the issue. They have therefore wisely left the question, to be settled in the open session of the Congress. That the country's energies may not be needlessly wasted in a barren controversy, when the two points of view are so nicely balanced, they have for the time being passed upon themselves a self-denying ordinance of silence. At this stage they are not prepared to sway public opinion one way or the other by the weight of their undoubted political position and prestige.

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80 ARRESTS IN SHOLAPUR

Police Seize Alleged Gaming Instruments In Play Houses

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 5.

A raid carried out last night by the Sholapur police on a play house, in Navi Peth, resulted in the arrest of 50 persons, on a charge of gambling.

Another raid of a similar type of a play house in Mangalwar Peth resulted in the arrest of 30 persons on the same charge.

During the raid, the police seized some instruments, alleged to be gaming instruments, from both the play houses.—A. P.

H. A. LALJEE ELECTED

POONA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee was elected to the Assembly in the bye-election from the Central Division (Mohamedan) Constituency, caused by the unseating of Mr. Ahmed Jaffer. Mr. Laljee secured 1001 votes and his opponent Mr. Ismail Jaffer, who had withdrawn got 169. Invalided votes were 10.—United Press.

Pathan Gets 15 Months For Escaping From Custody

POONA, Sept. 5.

Mirdad Shah, a Pathan, who had bolted away from the City lock-up and was arrested after a hot pursuit lasting four days, was sentenced to-day to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from custody.—United Press.

Rs. 5,000 GOODS DAMAGED IN CLOTH SHOP FIRE

Fire broke out in a cloth shop on Parel Road in Bhendi Bazar on Thursday night and destroyed goods of an estimated value of Rs. 5,000.

The fire, it is learnt, was caused by the fusing of the main electric switch.

Tram Car Collides With Bullock Cart

A collision between a tram-car and a bullock cart occurred on Thursday afternoon on Sandhurst Road near the Parikh Hospital. The two animals and the driver were injured, as a result of the collision.

FIVE ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

Five persons were arrested by the Princess Street police following a raid in a building near Bhuleshwar on Kalbadevi Road on Thursday night.

A number of Sutta betting chits and Rs. 12 in cash were seized by the police.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE

While attending the disposal of the dead body of new-born child, Sunderabai, a Madrasi woman, was arrested by the police near Reay Road Station.

It is learnt that Sunderabai will be charged with infanticide.

PRISONERS & DURGA PUJA.—Information has reached Calcutta that the authorities in the Andamans have permitted political prisoners there to perform the Durga Puja with their own money.—United Press.

WAR AGAINST FASCISM

Comintern Congress Takes Stock Of Work During Year

(By Abdul Azid Azad)

MOSCOW, Aug. 21

The seventh Congress of the Communist International, after being in progress for several weeks in Moscow, came to a close yesterday. The Congress, which was undoubtedly a historical one, owing to the intense international situation under which it took place, devoted its attention entirely to anti-war problems and the problems of combating fascism throughout the world. All the work of the Congress has been carried on in a strict, business-like way, and demonstrated in a unique example the unity of thought and excellent discipline of its rank and file.

A number of reports were made by prominent Communists of the world. Pieck made a magnificent report on the activities of the Communist International. Mr. Dimitrov, the world famous Communist prosecuted by the Fascists in the Leipzeg trial, made a report on the ways of combating Fascism, while Mr. Manuilsky based his report on the success of the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

POPULARITY OF COMMUNISTS

In the final session of the Communist International a new Executive Committee, consisting of 46 members and 33 delegates, was elected. The report of the Mandate Committee was also submitted. It showed how popular the Communist movement has become all over the world, and what great achievements it has made during the course of the past few years in uniting various revolutionary and workers' organizations all over the world.

According to the report of the Mandate Committee, 510 delegates participated in the Congress, out of which 317 were with voting rights. They represented 65 branches of the Comintern as against 57 in the 6th Congress. Non-Communist parties affiliated to the Comintern increased to 76. The number of members of the Communist Parties all over the world has reached 3,148,000 as against 1,676,000 at the time of the 6th Congress. The number of Young Communists during the same period has increased from 2,196,000 to 3,750,000 members. The total number of members of the Communist and Young Communist Parties all over the world has reached 6,800,000 as against 3,835,000.

Two hundred and seventy five delegates attending the present Congress, or 55 per cent. of the total delegation, were workers.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC RAVAGES C. P.

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

Over 2,500 persons were attacked by cholera in Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending August 31, out of whom, 1,023 died. The disease was on the increase in Nagpur, Chanda, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Amraoti, Buldhana, Yeotmal and Akola Districts.

Active measures, including the administering of anti-Cholera inoculations were being taken in all the affected areas.—United Press.

London Branch Of Reserve Bank

Will Be Opened In October, Says Grigg In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Sir James Grigg told Mr. Satyamurti that Government had been informed by the Reserve Bank that they hoped to be in a position to establish the London Branch about the beginning of October next.

Sir Zafrulla informed Mr. Satyamurti that negotiations were still in progress for a trade agreement with the Irish Free State but he was not in a position to make a statement on the subject. The High Commissioner for India was conducting negotiations on behalf of the Government of India and under their instructions. The proposal of the Canadian Government for a trade agreement was at present under consideration of the Government of India and negotiations were being conducted by direct correspondence.

I.M.S. FAMILY PENSION FUND

Mr. Tottenham replying to Sir James said the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund (prewar for regular officers of the Indian Army) was established on the 1st of January 1873 and closed in 1915. On 31/3/1934 completed a year wherefor the figures were available £66,00,369/18/10 was the credit fund which forms a part of the general balances of the Government of India to which contributions were credited and pensions charged.

As at 31st of March 1934, the actual widows were 1,592, sons 205 and daughters 1018, while the contingent were, wives 2931, sons 1376, and daughters 2033. Pensions paid during 1933-34 amounted to £313,729. The Fund was administered by the Secretary of State but the accounts of receipts and payments are made in India maintained by the controller of Army Factory Accounts. Though the Secretary of State reserved for himself the absolute right to make any alterations in the regulations of the fund, it was his practice to obtain the wishes of the subscribers before any major alteration was carried out.

Sir Zafrulla informed Mr. Satyamurti that no useful purpose would be served by the discussion at this stage of trade and immigration relations between India and Burma after the separation of Burma which was recently published in the form of provisional draft Orders-in-Council.

AVIATION IN INDIA

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Mitchell did not admit the progress of aviation in India was materially checked owing to the cost of imported aeroplanes. It was true the cost of aeroplanes in India was higher than in the countries of their origin, but the market in India at present was so small that the cost of manufacture in India would be almost certainly prohibitive. The first stage in the development of the manufacturing industry is the assembly of imported manufactured components. This business was being developed both by aircraft operators in India and by the agents of the manufacturing firms. The component parts of the aeroplanes contained a large variety materials which developed to a very high standard of perfection in the course of manufacture. Investigation into the suitability of Indian Timber for use in the aircraft is in progress.

DEFICIT IN RAILWAYS

May Be More Than Two Crores, Says Zafrullahkhan

During question hour to-day in the Assembly Sir Zafrullakhan informed Mr. Avanashilingam that the budget estimates of the Railways anticipated a deficit of about two crores but they were based on the assumption that the earnings would be about three crores better than last year. As however the earnings of the first four months were below last year's, it was likely that unless the position improves the deficit would considerably be more than anticipated. Any deficit ultimately found to exist would be met as usual by temporary borrowings from the Depreciation Fund, but the Railway Administration had been asked to reduce the working expenses wherever possible and examine every possibility of increasing revenue.

GOVT. SUBSIDIES TO SHIPPING COMPANIES

Zafrullahkhan's Statement In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti regarding the rate-war between the Conference lines and small shipping companies on the west coast, Sir Zafrullahkhan said the difference between the companies was settled by the Award of the Government after a conference of the parties held in last January and the Government had no reason to suppose that Indian shipping interests feel that Government are unwilling or powerless to assist them.

Mr. Tottenham told Mr. Satya-

(Continued on page 12—Col. 6).

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. Victoria, Capt. G. Bonzanino, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Genoa via Aden.

S.S. Rahmani, Capt. H. Wheeler, Agents Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., from Calcutta.

S.S. Fusijama, Capt. G. Mirconi, Agents Lloyd Triestino from Trieste via Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. Hepwick Hall, Capt. E J Harris, Agents Killick Nixon & Co. for Calcutta.

S.S. Iwatesen Maru, Capt. K Sakai, O S Kaisha, for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. British Hope, Capt. R W Thoburn, Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co., for Abadan.

S.S. Mayabashi Maru, Capt. H Taguchi, Agents N Y Kaisha, for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, Agents M M & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Chitral, Capt. H E Smith, Agents M M & Co., for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Goldengate, Capt. J Fagerland, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., for Moulmein.

LOADING

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. India for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Bintang for American Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 5.

1 Fusijama, 3907, Batavia, 6/9 Lloyd Triestino.
5 C/o Guildford, 3236, Karachi, 5-9 K R Son & Co.
7 Iwatesan Maru 4059, Japan, 6/9, O S Kaisha.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Japan, 11/9, N Y Kaisha.
10 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, NF M M and Co.
11 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Kobe, 6/9, N Y Kaisha.
12 Werdenfels, 3852, Cochin, 9-9 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna, 2026, Basra, 5/9, M M Co.
6 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 5/9, Merchant S N Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Bhadravati 552 Bhavnagar, 5/9 B S N Co.
C/R Surada, 3382, Rangoon, 7/9 M M & Co.
F Islami, 3617, Jeddah, 10/9, T Morrison & Co.
G Irrawadi 634 M Coast, 6/9 B S N Co.
H Indira 278, M'Coast 6/9 Malabar S N Co.
M Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, N F Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM GENOA.
India 6-9, L Triestino.
FROM GERMANY
Barenfels 14-9 L Edward.
Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Harrison 5-9, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.
Rity of Rayville 8-9 L Edward.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 11-9 L Edward.
FROM OSLO
Simla 19-9 L Edward.
FROM BASRA
Bamora 5-9, M M & Co.
Varsova 7-9, M M & Co.
FROM JAPAN.
Ranchi 6-9, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru 8-9, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.
Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Keith 7-9, James Finlay & Co.
City of Darby 10-9, K Nixon & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Tairea 7-9, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Ranchi 7-9, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Islami 10-9, T Morrison Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria 9-9, L Triestino.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9, L Triestino.
FOR JAPAN.
Ginyo Maru 11-9, N Y. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 5-9, M M & Co.
Bamora 11-9, M M & Co.
Varsova 12-9, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Gairsoppa 3-9-35
S.S. Gurna 3-9-35
Inverbank 3/9/35.
Mayebashi Maru 3/9/35.
City of Guildford 4/9/35.
Hilda 4/9/35.
Goldengate 4/9/35.
Dayavati 4/9/35.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. President Harrison for New York—80 bags nigar seed A Virji & Co; 134 bags flee seed A Virji & Co; 175 bags celery seed F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 270 bags flee seed D Abraham & Sons; 12 bales kid skins D Abraham & Sons; 154 bags gum B Jaffer & Co; 49 bags pistachionuts B Jaffer & Co; 10 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Constanza— 25 cases cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli—20 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 10 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

For Beyrauth—10 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil; 10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa—12 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Wardenfels for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton K Devchand & Co; 1325 bags groundnut oil cake; 2645 bags groundnut oil cake H Ravji & Co.

For Antwerp.—1016 packets groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein & Co; 650 bags groundnut oil Cake M Hoosein & Co; 1001 packets myrabollams P Mathradas & Co.

For Ratterdam—2002 packets myrabollams P Mathradas & Co; 268 bags myrabollams P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Ranchi for London—308 bags myrabollams Rajaram Bochubhai; 34 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons; 7 cases skins D Abraham & Sons; 29 cases bristles B Phillip & Hayley Ld; 6 cases brassware Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles—55 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Jaffa— 16 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—43 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Genyo Maru for Hongkong—18 bags shark fins R Dhamji & Co; 73 bags fish snams.

For Osaka—25 tons iron scrap A Popatlal & Sons.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa.—30 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co; 345 bales cotton raw. Volkart Bros.

For Naples—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Salonica—100 bales cotton raw S R Tulsidas & Co; 18 bales cotton raw A H Diab; 50 bales cotton raw Langley & Co.

S.S. India for Marseilles—371 bales mustard seed; Volkart Bros; 5332 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal & Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Cox & King Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. Kipwickhall, Agents K Nixon & Co., from Calcutta.—7862 tons coal.

S.S. Kenya, Agents M M & Co., from Durban.—195 cases fruits; 40 cases vegetable.

From L. Marquis—10126 bars copper.

From Baira—100 cases oranges.

From D'Salam—315 bags gum; 43 bales cloves; 1123 bales cotton.

From Mambassa.—133 logs mohago wood; 1700 bales cotton; 100 bales cawaries; 1800 bags potatoes.

S.S. Iwatesen Maru, Agents O S Kaisha from Yokahama—30 cases silk yarn; 30 bags calcium carbonate; 581 drums caustic soda; 200 cases school slates; 35 cases toys.

From Tokyo—295 cases cotton yarn; 350 cases beer; 59 packings plywood; 25 cases rubber toys; 35 cases glassware; 25 cases rubber goods; 50 cases slates.

From Nagoya—50 cases rayon yarn; 175 cases earthen tiles; 125 cases cotton goods; 47 bales cotton hosiery; 180 cases p. ware.

From Osaka—137 cases canvas belting; 35 cases p. tiles; 55 cases machinery; 43 cases cycle parts; 80 drums paint.

From Osaka—100 kgs. red lead; 800 kg. zinc plates; 156 cases cotton yarn; 72 cases cotton goods; 790 cases brass circles; 20 cases varnish; 56 cases toys; 190 cases glassware; 73 cases glass bangles; 65 cases art silk yarn; 700 bags stone powder; 100 bags ginger; 150 bags starch; 25 cases copper wire; 749 bundles M. S. hoops; 50 bundles seed; 50 casks white lead; 150 bags superphosphate; 302 bundles iron sheet; 2700 reels wire; 65200 bundles steel bars.

From Kobe.—295 cases cotton piecegoods; 500 bags steer acid; 25 cases toys; 200 bags super phasphate; 50 bundles star acid seed; 100 bags dry ginger; 50 cases umbrella fittings; 75 bags cotton fents; 480 cases paint; 123 cases mixed piecegoods; 170 bags dry ginger; 25 cases dental goods.

From Maji.—50 casks cement; 100 casks alum; 200 cases tin plates; 562 cases glass.

From Singapur—7000 bags copra; 664 bags sago flour.

From Penang—300 bags tapioca; 22 bales hemp bags.

From Colombo.—225 bags arecanuts; 20 cases bl. tea.

YARN INACTIVE

Discouraging Reports From Upcountry Markets

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Since our last report the yarn market has remained very quiet and inactive during the whole past week. Cotton prices have been continuously going down and this has affected the yarn prices very unfavourably. Due to unsettled condition of the market, there has been a complete lack of demand and no inquiries have been forthcoming. The next American Bureau Report will be published on the 9th instant, and the dealers as well as consumers seem to be waiting for the announcement of the same. Reports from upcountry markets have been very discouraging for the past several weeks and due to very slack demand dealers have been feeling very nervous and are not inclined to make any fresh purchases. Consuming districts have been reporting very poor offtake and turnover during the week has been very negligible. Judging from the present state of affairs, we do not expect any improvement either in prices or in demand unless the cotton market shows a material improvement. The future tendency of the market still remains very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

We have nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns. The undertone in prices for ready goods has remained very weak due to further decline in Japanese and Shanghai qualities. On the other hand, the spinners have been showing a firm attitude and in the circumstances it is no wonder that any fresh business has not been possible.

JAPANESE YARNS

The undertone remains very quiet and prices have registered a further decline during the week under review. The prices of single as well as double cotton grey yarns have ruled very easy due to very slack demand and further heavy arrivals. No fresh business by the Importing Houses has been reported but there has been a small speculative turnover in the market in 40s. and 2/42s. at somewhat lower rates. The undertone in the prices of mercerised yarns also remains very weak and there has been a further drop in the prices of 2/64s and 2/84s in particular. Stocks have been accumulating and owing to continued slack demand, no forward fresh business has been possible. The undertone in Sampin has remained quiet whilst Exchange remain very steady.

ART SILK YARNS

There is no change to report in the official prices of Italrayon yarns. On account of very weak undertone in the prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns, demand for the Italian qualities has remained very slack and turnover has been very small. The market has witnessed a sharp decline in the prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns and the undertone has remained very cheerless. Although the Japanese Makers have been quoting much higher rates, the dealers have been undercutting their prices with unrealised hope of clearing off their stocks which are very heavy. On account of very unsettled condition of the market demand has been on a moderate scale. There have been regular fresh arrivals by the incoming steamers and stocks have been continuously increasing. Fresh forward business is at present quite out of question.

INDIAN YARNS

Notwithstanding the easiness in the prices of raw materials, most of our Mills have not yet been inclined to lower their limits sufficiently, probably on account of steady position in ready cotton. On the other hand, dealers as well as consumers have been expecting the cotton prices to undergo a further decline and are adopting a waiting attitude. In the circumstances, no sales of any importance have been possible during the week. On the whole, the tendency is very uncertain and the future outlook of the market is far from hopeful.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of August 1935 and for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1935, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., for the month of August 1935 Rs. 4,03,933; for the month of August 1935 Rs. 3,26,841.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of August 1934 Rs. 5,63,830; for the month of August 1935 Rs. 4,19,118.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of August 1934 Rs. 5 21,369; for the month of August 1935 Rs. 6,68,731.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal year upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 8,07,146; for current fiscal year upto August 31, 1935 Rs. 7,45,769.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for fiscal year upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 10,84,788; for current fiscal year upto August 31, 1935 9,35,289

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for fiscal year, upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 10,40,618; for current fiscal year upto August 31, 1935 Rs. 12,00,313.

DID YOU

Maclean

YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

What the glasses reveal is his secret but it seems the right horse is ahead of the field. What toothpaste he uses is no secret at all. When a man backs Macleans, he picks a winner. Those sparkling white teeth, which every happy smile betrays, are evidence that it pays to Maclean your teeth each day. And apart from effectively whitening and polishing the teeth, Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste is correctly germicidal and therefore an important aid to the preservation of health!

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube..

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THUNDERSTORMS IN GUJARAT & KONKAN

POONA, Sept. 5.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and the East United Provinces. Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain ni the North Madras coast, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, East United Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur and a few falls in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo 5 inches; Cherrapunji 4; Rangoon, Gwa Darjeeling, Gorakhpur, Myscre 3 each; Amherst, Diamond Island, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga 2 each; Mergui, Akyab, Masulipatam 1-1/2 each; Bassein, Toungoa, Myitkyina, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Dibrugarh, Hyderabad Dn., Salem 1 each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, Assam, and Bengal. Thundershowers will extend further into Bihar and Orissa, East Central India, United Provinces, Punjab Hills and occur locally in the South of the Peninsula.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 5-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.15	71.09	65.37
St George's Hospital ..	0.75	114.55	87.90
J J Hospital .	0.12	87.51	74.42
Matunga	0.28	79.62	77.63

Departure from Normal +12.88 in.

MONTHLY STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1935 was:—

Pig Iron	77,200
Steel Ingots	76,000
Finished Steel	53,300

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.4 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 110 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.15 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.61 inches

Total rainfall during the year 71.11 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation o the instrument above mean sea level.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Easier Tendency In Crossrates

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Better But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

On Thursday cross-rates ruled easy.

N. Y. COTTON OPERATORS CAUTIOUS

New York cotton fluctuated both ways within a narrow range. The weather report was unfavourable and hedge sales had decreased but operators were cautious pending the disposal of pool holdings.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT BETTER AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was better on unfavourable crop report. Linseed was very steady.

SECURITIES DECIDEDLY BETTER

London Stock Exchange exhibited improved feeling following better enquiry. Giltedged securities were decidedly better on good support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	10.36
To-day's opening	10.40
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.32
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	6.63
To-day's opening	5.64
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.65
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 193-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 5.

Cotton was moderately active on better support following news of unfavourable weather and also due to decreasing hedge sales but operators were extremely cautious pending the disposal of pool holdings with regard to which Mr. Oscar Johnston's announcement was somewhat reassuring otherwise there was nothing of importance to stir the market from its present lethargic inactivity.

Trading in October commenced at 10.40 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool advices and trade buying and covering but later prices eased slightly under some hedge selling causing the price to fall to 10-35. However some renewed buying at this stage brought up October to 10.38.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.32 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.35/10.34)	10.40/10.40
December (10.37/10.37)	10.46/10.45
January (10.39/10.39)	10.46/10.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.61)	5.66
American December (5.55)	5.59
Egyptian October (7.69)	7.75
Egyptian November (7.64)	7.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 194 and Rs. 195 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 194-12 with New York futures 4 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/10, 65/12 and 66/1. Prices were somewhat easier on scattered selling following lower Shanghai advices but subsequently the market developed steadier tendency following encouraging London advices and closed steady at Rs. 66/6, 66/8 and 66/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/13/9 and 34/14. The market attracted better speculative enquiry due to steadiness of franc causing fairly good buying by local interests. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/14/9.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Steady But Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Jutes ruled steady but eased off later as the day progressed, and business was put through on a moderate scale. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 88|13; Three per cent loan 1941 101|10; Three per cent new loan 1951|54 97|3; Three and a half per cent loan 1947|50 103; Four per cent loan 1960|70 105|4 small lots; Five per cent loan 1945|55 116|4 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 122.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 66 cum div. odd lot; Hoshiarpur doab branch 92; Shahdard (Delhi) Sahranpur Lt. 131.

Coals:— Amalgamated 20|10; New Beerbhoom 10|2.

Jutes:—Albion ordy 216|8; Anglo India 388 small lot; Auckland 196 small lots; Barnagore 137; Bally 193; Belvedere 339 small lots; Birla 13|4; Budge Budge 271|8; Caledonian 405; Cheviot 193; Clive 24|14; Delta 325; Fort William 281|8; Gourepore 639|8; Howrah ordy 47|8; Hukumchand 11|8; India 274; Kamarhatty 475; Kanknarrah 403 small lot; Lansdowne 133 small lot; Lothian 245; Megna 24 small lots; National 21|10; New Central 314; Orient 172; Reliance 65|4; Union 432|8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 3|8; Indian Iron and Steel 7|8; B. I. Corporation ordy. 3|6; B. I. Corporation pref. 142; Midnapore Zemindary 54.

Teas:—New Dooars pref. 141|8; Banarhat pref. 138.

Debentures:—6-3|4 per cent Rohtas Sugar 101 small lots.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.95 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.95 3/16
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 5/8
Difference	—00 13/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	75.07
To-day's opening	75.04
To-day's closing	75.00
Difference	—.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 5.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 7/8 but later eased to 4.94 7/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 5/8.

Franc opened at 75.04 but soon after fell to 74.98 subsequently again improving to 75.00.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.00.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 5.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/8d.	29 1/16d.
Forward	29 1/16d.	29d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 5.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-4) £7-0-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 5.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 5.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.67) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.50) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai	(1-6) 1-5 15/16
London on Milan	(60.71) 60.62
London on Kobe	1-2 3/16) 1-2 5/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 67 7/8 and December 66 1/2. The market continued to display steadier tendency following encouraging foreign cables and unfavourable crop news abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.89. Prices improved on better buying support and covering following unfavourable crop reports from outside.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 5.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £220 sellers. Easy) £220 buyers £220 1/4 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 3/4 to £37 1/4) £36 3/4 to £37 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-10 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 3/4) 3-11

Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

September October New Crop (17 £16 7/8 value

Dunlop September (£20 3/4) £20 1/2 sellers.

Lightning September (£19 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Speculator sold. China bought and sold. Market steady."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 1/2 paid and buyers.

Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	1	6
Wheat May	4	7	3
Linseed September	6	6	0
Linseed May	6	13	3

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Sept. 5.		
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	12	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	12	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	12	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6	13	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6	12	0

CONGRESSMAN'S SUCCESS

Panvel Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 4.

News has reached here that Mr. Nilkanth Kashinath Gupte, a Congressman was elected president of the Panvel municipality, at its meeting held yesterday by 9 votes against 6 secured by his rival Mr. L. R. Joshi.

Mr. Gupte is a member of the Congress Municipal Board. In all seven Congressmen were returned to the Municipality at the last general election. The remaining 5 elected members belonged to the Independent party. Three members were Government nominees.

Both Accused Acquitted In Nagpur Rape Case

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Shah, Sessions Judge, Nagpur, in the sensational case in which Prabhaker Kinkhede and Bhagwansing, two young men belonging to respectable families were charged with rape, abetment of rape and wrongful confinement.

The Judge acquitted the accused of all the charges.

Mr. M. S. Aney defended the accused Prabhaker while Mr. T. L. Shevde, Advocate appeared for Bhagwansing.

General Improved Trend In Prices On Stock Exchange

Hemp, Copra, Sisal And Base Metals All Firm

RUSSIA SOLD 20,000 TONS OF BARLEY TO UNITED KINGDOM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

On the Stock Exchange despite prolonging uncertainty in connection with the European political situation confident feeling prevailed, heavy industries, aviations and kaffirs being especially popular although other sections, particularly tea shares participated in the general improved trend in prices.

In commodities hemp, copra, sisal and base metals were all firm and big business was done.

It is reported Russia sold 20,000 tons of barley to United Kingdom.

Wall Street opened firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 5.

Wednesday, August 28, £94 1/2
Thursday, August 29, £94 1/2
Friday, August 30, £99 1/4
Monday, September 2, £94
Tuesday September 3. £93 Ex Div.
Wednesday, September 4. £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 5.
3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Giltedgeds were firmer. Foreign Bonds generally were firm. There was more doing in Industrials. Kaffirs were good.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 5/8) £84 1/4

3 1.2 per cent Government Loan (£104 5/8) £105

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/8) £116 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 1/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/2) £113 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (26-0) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-6

Woolsworth New Ford (110-0) 110-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£80) £80

Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0

University Ordinary (29-3) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3

Cable Wires (£7 1/4) £7

British American Tobacco (115-0) 116-3

Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8.

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 138-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2

Distillers (92-9) 92-9

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-0

British Celanese (13-3) 13-3.

J and P. Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3.

Western Limited Ordinary (16-9) 17-3

Inter Nickels (£29) £29.

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 5.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£112) £112.

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 19-0

Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3

Empire of India and Ceylon (27-6) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (18-3) 19-3

Gula Kelampong (18-9) 20-0

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27-0) 27-0.

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (56-10 1/2) 57-6

Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9

Rio Tintos (£17) £17 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (49-9) 50-3

Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 5/8) £13

Goddar New (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

Moddar New (71-3) 71-3

Sub Nigel (£12) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-9) 38-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (37-6) 37-6

Anglo-Iranian (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2.

Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (4-9) 5-0

Shell Transport (70-0) 71-3

Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £25 5/8

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47) £47

L M Ford (£18 1/8) £18 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4

Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132 1/2.

London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 5.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 42 1/8) dol 43 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 18 3/4) dol 19 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 43) dol 44 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) unquoted.

INTERESTS OF WORKING JOURNALISTS

Calcutta Body To Be Reorganised

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A definite move to re-organise the Institute of Working Journalists of Calcutta with a view to safeguarding their interests was made on Sunday last at a representative meeting of the working journalists at the Ananda Bazar office, Mr. Hem Chandra Nag, Editor of "Forward" presiding.

At the outset, the following resolution moved from the Chair, condoling the death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Das Gupta, News Editor of "Advance," was unanimously adopted, all standing: "That this meeting of the working journalists of Calcutta expresses its deep sense of loss and sorrow at the sad and unexpected death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Das Gupta, News Editor of "Advance," who was not only a prominent working journalist of Calcutta, but also had contributed much towards improvement of Indian journalism and prosperity of different newspapers to which he was attached; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the bereaved family."

The meeting then unanimously adopted the following further resolution, moved by Mr. Amal Home, Editor of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette" and seconded by Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Editor of "Ananda Bazar Patrika".

"This meeting accepts the suggestion for reorganisation of the Working Journalists' Institute of Calcutta, and resolves that a Committee consisting of the following be elected to draft rules and regulations of the proposed institute: Messrs. Amal Home, Satyendranath Majumdar, Biswajit Sen, Promode Kumar Sen, Sachindra Chandra Ghose, Mohit Kumar Maitra, Annada Charan Majumdar and Charu Chandra Sarkar; and that this Committee be requested to submit the report within a fortnight to another general meeting to be convened by Mr. Majumdar."

Both Messrs. Home and Majumdar speaking on the resolution stressed the need for such an institution and pointed out how it was not possible to have their grievance redressed through the Indian Journalists Association, where a majority of the members were either part-time journalists or journalists by name only, and therefore could not be expected to make common cause with the working journalists whose lot was quite different from theirs.—A. P.

Sir Mirza's Address—Sir Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore, has accepted the invitation conveyed to him to deliver the address at the convocation of the Annamalai University to be held at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, on Thursday (31st October).

What War Preparations Cost Italy

SOME ILLUMINATING FIGURES

(Figures below, mainly from such official sources as the "British Board of Trade Journal" and "Ministry of Labour Gazette," provide a strange commentary on the present situation in Italy).

Mussolini's war adventures are making everything dearer. Cost of living, which had been falling, rose sharply this year, as the following figures show (1914 price level equal —100).

July, 1931	341
July, 1932	318
July, 1933	293
July, 1934	264
June, 1935	282

Increase of 18 per cent. over 1914 in 11 months.

Unemployed (registered) in December, 1934, were over 1,000,000. In June it was 638,100—a drop of 350,000.

Conquering unemployment?

Not a bit of it. More than 350,000 men have been called to the Colours. Some of the jobs have been filled by men previously unemployed. But not all.

Recently an attempt has been made to introduce a 40-hour week —with corresponding cuts in wages. That is to say, organised short time.

At the same time a scheme was started for supplementing the wages of men with families. This was financed like the British Unemployment Insurance scheme, by compulsory contributions from workers and employers in equal proportions.

Italy's trade shows a big decline, even over the bad figures recorded last year.

		Imports Million Lira	Exports Million Lira
Jan. to May,	1934	3,267	2,118
Jan. to May,	1935	3,121	1,964
Decline		146	154

Note the huge and increasing adverse trade balance.

So far the African expedition has cost £6,250,000. For July of this year alone the Budget deficit was £8,350,000.

Gold reserves are melting rapidly, and difficulty is being found in meeting foreign debts.

LONDON BRANCH OF RESERVE BANK

(Continued from page 10).

murti in 1932-33 Rs. 49,36,080 was spent in England in the transport of British troops and officers, in 1933-34, Rs. 54,67,933 and in 1934-35 Rs. 59,84,000. Most of this expenditure represents India's share of Troop Transport service which was paid for through War Office. No figure was available of the amounts paid by the India Office to private shipping firms on account of individual passages engaged by them. He laid a statement showing the amounts paid to the various shipping enterprises on account of packet freight and Lee Concession in passages. Of the total nearly 20 lakhs or so was paid and a little over 13 lakhs was received by the P and O alone while the balance was distributed among 24 other shipping and airways both Indian and Foreign.

Mr. Tottenham told Mr. Satyamurti that facilities already exist at the Indian Naval Dockyard at Bomaby for training of ratings for Royal Indian Navy. Its Indian officers receive their initial training in England mainly at the Royal Naval establishments or Royal Navy vessels.

Mr. Avanashilingam asked whether the recent increase in British imports into India was mainly due to Ottawa Agreement.

Sir Zarfulla replied that Government did not propose to offer the opinion in these questions pending discussion of the results of the Ottawa Agreement in the next budget session.

Regarding the question of General Classification of goods transported by Indian Railways Mr. P. R. Rau informed Mr. Satyamurti that the matter was referred to the Indian Railway Conference Association in 1933 who appointed a committee which examining the question held consultation with the representatives of Commerce Industry and Agriculture. In the meantime the recommendation of the Calcutta group of railway will be considered by the Conference of the Association at their annual session in October whereafter the final recommendations will be submitted by the Railway Board.

Sir James Grigg informed Mr. Satyamurti, the all coinage work for the Government of India at present was done at the Calcutta mint which also carries out the coinage work for Indian States, manufacture of medals and other miscellaneous work. The work at the Bombay mint at present was confined to refining and assaying gold and silver. In 1934-35 some coinage of Hongkong dollars was undertaken by this mint on payment. The question of abolishing one of these two mints was still under consideration.

Mr. Mitchell told the same Member that the Government were aware of the proposal by a German company to operate Europe-China air service via India. Permission was granted for the flight of a German aeroplane over India 'en route' to China in September, 1934.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Mr. Satyamurti that the Government had not received any representation regarding Indians at Singapore and in Java and their not receiving proper treatment.

INDO-IRISH TRADE PACT

SIMLA, September 5.

The Assembly met to-day to consider the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, discussion on which is likely to last for four days.

At question time Sir Zafrullah informed Mr. Satyamurti that the Government of India was negotiating through the High Commissioner a trade agreement with the Irish Free State while negotiations with Canada for a trade agreement were being conducted by direct correspondence between the Governments of India and Canada.

Sir James Grigg stated that the Reserve Bank hope to establish a London branch beginning in October.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed the House that the London Chamber of Commerce passed no resolution criticising certain functions of the Clove Growers' Association.

The Commerce Member told Mr. A. Chettiar that the Government did not propose to offer an opinion on the question relating to imports into India and exports to United Kingdom pending the discussion of the results of the Ottawa agreement in the next budget session.—A.P.

Indo-Burma Agreement

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Sir Zafrullahkhan stated in answering Mr. Satyamurthi regarding the Indo-Burma Agreement that provisional draft orders in council did not assume final shape till they had been considered by Parliament. The Government of India therefore was of the opinion that no useful purpose could be served by these orders being discussed in the Assembly at this stage.

Mr. Satyamurthi: When then do the Government propose to ascertain public opinion? The Government has been in possession of a good deal of public opinion.

Sir Zafrullah: When orders are finally published then it would be time to express an opinion.

Mr. Satyamurti: That will be too late if it's too early now.

INDIANS AND FIJI COUNCIL.

Sir Girjashanker Bajpai informed Mr. A. Chettiar that the Government of India would consult the Standing Emigration Committee regarding the system of nomination proposed for Indian representation in the Fiji Council before communicating the views to the Colonial Office.

By agreement between Mr. Pann and the Government, the formers adjournment motion relating to the extension of the moratorium by the Zanzibar Government was postponed till Monday to which the President agreed as a special case.—A. P.

Dr. MOONJE AT HUBLI

Exhorts Students To Train Mind And Body

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Sept. 5.

Dr. Moonje is absolutely deprived of all rest. He addressed a meeting of students to-day at Mallikarjun Theatre.

The house was fully packed with students, pleaders and citizens. Mr. Bileangadi, a leading lingayat Pleader, occupied the Chair. Dr. Moonje urged the students to train the body and mind. Book and rifle system of education was evolved by rishis five thousand years ago. He called upon the students to follow it. There will be a crowded programme till-mid-night.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 5

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept
March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-Nov
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-December.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying T T 78 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.95 1/4 4th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 1/4 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 5th instant
Java/London 7.28 5th instant
London/Paris 75.07 4th instant
London/Belgium 29.47 1/2 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 4th instant
London/Italy 60.62 4th instant
London/Berlin 12.31 1/4 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant
London/New York 4.95 3/16 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 1/2 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-3 3rd instant £7-0-4 4th instant
Silver London Ready 29 1/4 3rd instant 29 1/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/4 3rd 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 3rd instant 29 1/16 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 3rd instant 5/8 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 3rd instant 3/4 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank rate 8 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London September 4

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months marke rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 4

T. T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.95-3/16
Paris	75.07
Berlin	12.31-1/4
Madrid	36.22
Amsterdam	7.32-1/2
Brussels	29.47-1/2
Milan	60.62
Berne	15.20-1/2
Prague	119.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, September 4

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	83-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	104-3/4
National Bank of India	42
P & O. Banking Corporation	10

SEEDS

London, September 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Sept. sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £11-12-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton/ Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct sellers £12-2 6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, September 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/4

C & F Bombay:—
Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0-3/4

C & F Karachi:—
Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 26/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Oct sellers 25/3.

South Australian wheat, Parcels Sept. sellers 27/6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 5.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of any important selling influenced by unfavourable weather and trade buying.

The hurricane described a curve through the Atlantic states and heavy rains disturbed the movement of the crop. There was scattered hedge selling. It was reported that the Producers' Pool sold October and bought July. The offerings were absorbed by trade.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 10.34. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of one point and October was quoted 10.33. Later on prices advanced 8 points on trade buying and the market closed at a net rise of 7 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 10.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.55c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.41 plus 12 (12-50 p.m.)
Lowest 10.33 plus 04 (11-12 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.64 plus 04
Lowest 5.60

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

New York: Fewer hedges; Rains retarding movement. Weekly weather: too much rain East; Southwest areas helped by showers.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New cable:

Movement is delayed by rains. Hedge selling limited Principal feature was pool liquidating October and buying July. Market is acting well.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Pool credited selling October and buying July. Trade absorbed October liquidation and small hedging.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Though crop accounts not quite as favourable as last week still we advise selling when price is over 560 pence buying back on moderate setbacks.

Copper: Uncertainty of political developments presently restraining influence. £33-7-6

Rubber: Market declined on outside liquidation. Now steadier: generally expected meeting 24th to tighten up restriction. Dips very favourable for purchases. 5 3/4 5 7/8 6

Lead: Excellent offtake friendly purchase.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 4.

October	10.36+07
December	10.40+10
January	10.44+13
March	10.50+11
May	10.55+14
July	10.54+16
Middling Spot	10.70+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 4

October	10.34+01
December	10.35+06
January	10.38+08
Middling Spot	10.55

NEW YORK.

New York, September 4.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.37
December	10.37
January	——

New York Noon Call—

October	10.34
December	10.36
January	10.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 4

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	35,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, September 4

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple	4.95
Fine (Good Staple)	5.10
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.25
Jomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.85
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Bengal—	
Good	3.49
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.71
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.71
Superfine	3.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 4.

October 1935	7.70
November 1935	7.65
January 1936	7.53
March 1936	7.48
May 1936	7.45
July 1936	7.44
F. G. F. Spot	8.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 5.60. There was some short covering on unfavourable weather advices. Later Bombay hedge selling met with good trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net rise of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.04d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close October was quoted 4.89, January 4.66 and March 4.66.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined one to two points and spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.04. Upper futures were barely steady and closed unchanged to one point up but spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 7d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a loss of 9 to 6 points. Ashmouni futures also ruled easy and prices declined 3 to 10 points.

TRADE DEMAND.

Messrs M. & B. Stern State:—

The hurricane damage in the Atlantic Gulf Coast caused nervous short covering supported by trade demand.

The Pool was reported to be transferring October into distant months. Reports indicate that the textile industry is slowly recovering from the recent depression. The hurricane appears to have hit Key West and unless it has travelled further North, little damage in the cotton area is likely. Rains however, are delaying the crop movement but should prices advance further, we prefer sales with the idea to cover after the publication of the Bureau.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, September 4

September	5.71+03
October	5.63+03
November	5.58+03
December	5.57+03
January	5.57+03
February	5.58+03
March	5.59+03
April	5.59+03
May	5.59+03
June	5.58+03
July	5.58+03
August	5.56+03
October	5.51+03
Middling Spot	6.04—02

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.60
January	5.54

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) £ 5-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 4.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-5/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	33
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	23
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	59
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	76
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	80
American Tel and Tel	139
Western Union Telg	46
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	23 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	41
Int Nickel of Canada	29
Denmark 6 per cent	99
Anaconda Copper Mining	19
Kennecott Copper	23
Allis Chalmers	27
Eaton Mfg	24
Briggs Mfg	43
General Motor	43 1/4
Packard Motor	5
Kelvinators	12
U S Rubber	14
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	11 1/4
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	26
Du Pont de Nemours	118
General Food	34
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2

Market closed strong on President's statement that Relief spending will be curtailed.

Total business 1 1/4 million

PROGRESS OF U. S. COTTON CROP

The official report, states that the weather was cool. Rains have been detrimental to the crop in the East but beneficial in parts of the West. In most sections of the Centre and West progress and condition have been fair to good. Picking is progressing except in the East. Weather has favoured weevils in the East.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Rains and gales in Florida
CENTRAL: Unsettled and cloudy.
WEST: Unsettled, cloudy and rain.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 5

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan 96/13
3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B. I. T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89 and after advancing to Rs. 89/5 prices declined to Rs. 89/2 on realising. The tone was fairly steady.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool
October 125 December 109 January 105 March 103 May 98 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 194; Liverpool May 1936 5.59 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 194 New York May 10.55 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Broach A/M 1936 opening 191 1/2; highest 193 3/4; lowest 191 1/2; closing 193 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 170; highest 172; lowest 170; closing 171 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 130; highest 132; lowest 130; closing 131 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 7

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

Journal of Commerce—Condition 62.9. Crop 11,062,000 Bales.

Clement Curtis—Condition 65.5. Crop 11,620,000 Bales.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st/3rd September 1,058 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 1,058 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 8,608 bales

Less 7,550 bales

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 5

The local silver market was quiet today with scattered selling. The market opened at Rs. 65/11 and advanced to Rs. 65/13 but at this level there was long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 65/7. Later on the market was steady with a small enquiry. The gold market was steady under improved demand. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1.6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	8	0
1st settlement	65	9	0
2nd settlement	65	13	[illegible]
Ready gold	34	11	9
1st settlement	34	12	
2nd settlement	34	12	3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 4

September 65.70—10
December 65.90—10
March 66.65 plus 05

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept 4

Spot silver prices were again fixed unchanged to-day at 65 3/8 cents

LONDON SILVER.

London September 4

Market Steady

Spot	29-1/8
Forward	29 1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London September 4

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £7/0/4

LONDON METALS.

London September 4

Copper Braziers	46-3/4
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F O B	219 3/4

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 4.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 21/9.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Jan/April sellers 22/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 5

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 193/12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was increased selling pressure which in the absence of any support depressed prices to Rs. 192/6. At this level the market was easy with a limited turnover. We look for sagging markets and prefer to operate on the bear side.

In the local market Broach A/M. delivery declined to Rs. 192 but later advanced to Rs. 193/2 on active short covering on firm Liverpool advices. The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened steady at a rise of one point and later reported 4 points higher. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 194/8 on buying by a prominent operator and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	194	12	0
Oomra D/J.	173	0	0
Bengal D/J	133	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Broach No. 2	218	215	211	206
M. G. Punjab-Ame.	239	236	232	227
M. G. Surat	290	287	283	278
M. G. Rajpipla	290	287	283	278
M. G. Navsari	295	292	288	283

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bengal Superfine	148/149
Bengal Fine	141/143
Bengal F.G.	137/138
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/143
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137/138
Wardha-Hingt	193/194
Nagpur Savner	195/196
Pundhurna	183/184
Yeotmal	183/184
Arvi	181/182
Ellichpur	181/182
Berar	179/181
Khamgaon	181/183
Mulkapur	178/179
Khandesh	178/179
Jalna/Sailu	178/179
Burwah Sanavad	181
Broach Fine	213/218
Punjab/American	223/228
Punjab/American mix	208/213
Cambodia	268/273
Cambodia 2nd crop	233/238
Compta Good	233/243
Bagalkot	223/228
Western	218/223
Kampala	321
Busoga	318
Jinja	311
New Manza	297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Central India	...	98
Total Oomras	...	98
Dholera	238	273
N.-W. Provinces	...	...
Rajputana	...	31
Sindh-Punjab	53	53
Westerns-Northerns	113	484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	137	215
Egyptian and African	...	445
Total	541	1,599

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,932	414,499
Japan and China	1,683	1,171,612
Coast Ports	...	31,831
Up-country by Rail	...	298,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	10,341
Total	3,615	1,926,308

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

		cwts.
Wheat	.....	3,602
Linseed	.....	2,439
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	.....	207
Gingellyseed	.....	245
Poppyseed	.....	159
Groundnuts	.....	8,195
Castorseed	.....	26
Rice	.....	36,100
Myrabollams	.....	1,653
Cottonseed	.....	4,664
Mowraseed	.....	577
Gram	.....	1,774
Joowar	.....	179
Maize	.....	40
Barley	.....	7,663
Bajree	.....	2,423
		Tons.
Coal	.....	2,149

BHAVNAGAR MARKET.

Bhavnagar, Sept. 5.

Groundnut oil ready 3-1-1 Bhadarva yesterday Rs. 5, Bombay strong Rs. 5-0-9 last night. To-day opened at Rs. 5-0-6, Bombay dull Rs. 5-0-0 Kartak yesterday Rs. 5-0-9, Bombay strong Rs. 5-1-6, last night. To-day opened at Rs. 5-1-3, Bombay dull Rs. 5-0-6, Badlo Re. 0-0-9, work 92,000 tins, groundnut ready Rs. 2-15-9, January Rs. 2-7-6 September Rs. 2-15-6, Sutar Rs. 99, Jotta Rs. 2-8, sugar ready Rs. 4-12-9 strong, shipment Rs. 3-15-6 steamer Rani arrived with 8,000 sugar bags Corrugate Rs. 9-4.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 5

Java ready Rs. 13-12-0
S S Bintung Rs. 4-2-6
S S Begum Rs. 4-2-0
Aug-Sept shipment Rs. 4-1-0
Jan-Mar shipment Rs. 4-0-0
Ready Kesar Rs. 14-6-0
Ready Saraya Rs. 13-12-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 4-9-35	496000	391000
Receipts Yesterday 4-9-35	35000	23000
Exports to date 4-9-35	253000	291000
Stock at Ports 30-8-35	1197000	2437000
Stock Interior Towns 30-8-35	1120000	1093000
Stock at Liverpool 30-8-35	516000	984000
Visible Supply 30-8-35	3072000	5113000
Quantity in sight 30-8-35	609000	435000
Quantity out of sight 30-8-35	685000	647000

SHARE BAZAR

Prices Decline On Realising

Bombay, Sept 5

The local share bazar was open today for one hour only and during this small session there was considerable realising by recent buyers which resulted in general decline in prices. The selling was not confined to one section and there was some long liquidation in view of holidays. The market will remain now closed on Friday and Saturday and will re-open on Monday.

The tone of the market was fairly steady and the technical situation being healthy we do not look for any important decline as investors are inclined to buy scale down. The situation suggests steady rise and we think it safe to buy on all declines.

The market will remain open for one hour only on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 5

Century 222 220 221 225 218/12
Bombay Dyeing 744 737 740 732 735 730
Kohinoor 182 183 181 180
Central India 247 248 246 242
New Great 117 113/12
Simplex 63 65
Swadeshi 137 138
Bundi 35/2 35/4 35
I Cement 448 445 446/4
Punjab 22/12 23/4 23/2
Shahabad 476 472 473/12
Andhra 1670 1665 1660 1657/8
Tata Hydro 171/14 170
Tata Power 1541 1545 1530 1531 1525
Tram Ord 140/10 139/6
T Steel Defd 546 538 540 530 532 525 522/8
T Steel Ord 135 134 132 132/8 131 130/8 129/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 145/12 146
Bellapur 319 316 317 311 318 315 315 316 315
B Steam 300
B Burma 333 331 332 328/12

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	730	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	218	12
100 Central India	242	8
100 Colaba	117	8
100 Cooria	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	97	8
100 Gokak	166	4
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	62	8
100 Khatau	71	4
100 Kohinoor	180	10
250 Laxmi	610	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	797	8
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	113	12
100 Oosmanshahi	51	4
100 Phoenix	285	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	64	6
100 Swadeshi	138	12
100 Swan	80	0
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1320	0
1000 Western	850	0
BANKS		
100-Reserve Bank	121	0
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	X-D 35	0
500 Imperial	1432	8
125-500 Im. Con.	350	0
50-100 India	119	8
5 Union	5	4
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	35	2
70 Gwalior	116	0
160 Indian	446	4
40 Katni Defd.	1750	0
100 Katni Ord.	363	12
75 Okha	246	4
10 Punjab	23	2
100 Shahabad	473	12
70 United	116	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	8
15-75 New India	38	8
200 Oriental	4180	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	149	0
Ahmedabad New	42	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1657	8
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 Bombay Tram	139	10
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	10
100 Karachi	229	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	170	0
1000 Tata Power	1525	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantij	880	0
100 Amr. Patty	121	8
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	12
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89	8
500 Tapty Valley	761	4
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	25	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	522	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	129	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	160	10
50 Belapur Sugar	315	0
250 Bombay Steam	300	0
125 Bombay Burma	328	12
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	110	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	0 0
50 Bombay Telephone	103	4
100 Indian Bleaching	101	4
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	611	4
15 Scindia	10	10
30 Premier Construction	75	8
25 Tata Oil	17	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1380	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	291	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	79	8
5 p.c. Central India	520	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	2
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146	0
5 1/2 Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, September 4.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 30th day of August 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	38,55,20,000
Notes in circulation	154,47,74,000
Total Notes issued	193,03,03,000
Total Liabilities	193,03,03,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A.	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	56,92,23,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	26,49,36,000
Total Assets	193,03,03,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.78 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 30th day of August 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	12,83,15,000
(b) Banks	35,74,57,000
Bills Payable	3,72,000
Other Liabilities	73,54,000
Total Rupees	59,34,98,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	38,55,29,000
Rupee Coin	13,23,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,67,000
Balances held abroad	13,82,54,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	Nil.
Investments	6,29,07,000
Other Assets	51,18,000
Total Rupees	59,34,98,000

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 4

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 82
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 93
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 104 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/58 103 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1/2 dis
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 1/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 4

December 2.60 plus 10
March 2.05 plus 06
May 2.10 plus 06
July 2.14 plus 05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 4

October 67 5/8d
December 66 1/8d
March 65 3/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 4

September 0.88 5/8c
December 0.90 7/8c.
May 0.92 1/2c.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 5

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers £32-16-3
Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months £33-5-0
Electrolytic copper £37
New York market—
Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 7/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-10-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 36
Copper Asho Rs. 36-4-0
Tone: Firm

A Gudivada message states that a report has been received of rioting which occurred in Zami Golvepalli village on Tuesday between rival factions resulting in the death of one person and injuries to two.

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
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J2

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1935

Jawaharlal Reaches Karachi

Congressmen's Affectionate Welcome & Hospitality

TOUCHING SCENES WITNESSED AT AERODROMES OF DELHI AND SIND METROPOLIS

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here early this morning in the Imperial Airways' 'plane "Astrea".

Some prominent Congressmen who were anxiously awaiting his arrival at the aerodrome greeted him immediately after the 'plane landed.

Panditji came out of the 'plane with a pale face, pre-occupied with thoughts of his ailing wife. After usual enquiries he was led to the breakfast table where conversation with the Congressmen centred mainly relating to his journey.

After a couple of hours the 'plane left for its destination.

Scenes At Delhi

A New Delhi message says:

A great welcome was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival at the Safdarjung Aerodrome, New Delhi by the Imperial Airways' West-bound 'plane "Astrea" at 8-45 p.m. last night. More than 200 people including Dr. Ansari, Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. Faridul Huq Ansari, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta and a large number of Congressmen anxiously awaited his arrival at the aerodrome.

Panditji, a pale and anxious figure, clad in a Khadi shirt, a waist and shorts emerged from the 'plane. Mrs. Gandhi patted him with motherly affection and Dr. Ansari, and Sjt. Rajagopalachari embraced him. Miss Zuhra Ansari garlanded him.

He was then taken to the aerodrome hotel for dinner where Dr. Ansari talked with him all the time about the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and medical facilities at Vienna and other places.

At 9-20 p.m. taking the blessings of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and embracing Dr. Ansari and Sjt. Rajagopalachari and greeting all those present Pandit Nehru got into the plane which took off for Jodhpur. He anxiously responded to the farewell greetings, saying "Who knows what is in store for me."—United Press.

SMTI. KAMALA'S CONDITION WORSENS

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal who reached here at 3-30 p.m. to-day has received disquieting news about Mrs Kamala Nehru's health since leaving Allahabad. One cable read "condition serious." Another cable from Zurich stated "come soon." In spite of these, the Pandit managed to put on a cheerful countenance and chatted to the gathering, cutting jokes with the people.

WILL VISIT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Pandit, refused to be drawn into any discussion on the current political situation, and foreshadowed the possibility of visiting European countries and meeting friends but he did not intend to visit Russia while on the Continent. He proposes to arrange for the education of his daughter Indira, who in three months' time has acquired good conversational German. He was keeping fit inside the jail but lost 3 to 4 lbs. and his present weight is 128 lbs.

Enquired about the state of his mother's health, the Pandit said she, though considerably worried because of him and his wife, expressed surprise at the suddenness of his release. The Pandit was dressed in shorts and vests.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI

To Preside Over Gujarati Literary Conference

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to accept the presidentship of the forthcoming Gujarati Literary Conference to be held here during the next Christmas Days.

It appears that certain prominent literary men requested Mahatma Gandhi to accept the presidentship of the Conference, but at first he refused to do so, in view of his pre-occupation in connection with the Village Industries Association, but on pressure being brought to bear on him by several prominent men of Ahmedabad and Bombay, he has consented to accept the presidentship if the Reception Committee elects him.—United Press.

TRIBUTES TO MR. SASTRI

Bright Era Hoped For Annamalai 'Varsity

CHIDAMBARAM, Sept. 2.

"A legislator of no mean ability, a statesman of the first order, a diplomat of rare type." this was the tribute paid to Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri by a member of the Academic council of the Annamalai University when interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent soon after the meeting of the Academic Council over which Mr. Sastri presided for the first time after he took charge of the Vice-Chancellorship.

He added. Mr. Sastri had the rare knack of keeping an assembly of even unruly elements in good humour. He thought Mr. Sastri's Vice-Chancellorship was a great privilege conferred on the University and he had no doubt that the "Sastrian epoch" in the Annamalai University would recall the days of Sir Ashutosh of Calcutta University.

Mr. Sastri has not shown marked progress in health since coming over here. Despite his personal assistant, he is taking great personal interest in great many matters of detail.—A. P.

Madame Wadia, who had proceeded to Barcelona to attend the P. E. N. Conference there as a delegate from India, returned to Bombay on Thursday by the Italian mail boat. Photo shows her being welcomed at the Mole station by friends.

RETURN MEN PLEDGED TO RURAL UPLIFT

Ramdas Pantulu Pleads For Long-Term Loan To Agriculturists To Tide Over Crisis

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 3.

"I hope when the New Constitution comes into force, the local legislature and the ministers will become more responsible to public opinion and that they will make rural development the main item in their programme. It will be useful to make this one of the planks in their programme in the coming election campaign and to exhort the agriculturists to return to the Council only those who pledge themselves to the development of rural Bihar and bring about a change in the standard of living and in the outlook of life of the agriculturists."

Thus declared Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, President of the Joint Session of the All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association and the A. I. Co-operative Institutes' Association held here on Saturday and Sunday last in an interview to a press representative.

CREATE DISCONTENT.

He further said: "One great malady from which our masses suffer is their placid, pathetic contentment in their lot. The first thing to be done in order to remove that contentment is to create a deep sense of discontent in the existing order of things. No agents of foreign Government or ministers who are under the leading strings of such Governments can ever attempt that task. This was frankly conceded by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his foreword to Mr. Bryne's book on "Rural Uplift". It is only popular ministers fully responsible to legislatures and who respect public opinion that can take up this work. So everything depends upon the kind of members we send to the reformed Councils."

PROVISION FOR LONG-TERM LOANS.

Speaking about the provision for fresh finances to co-operative societies whose managements are fairly good, though their members were in difficulty, Mr. Pantulu said that there must be provision for fresh loans though with care and caution as regards the amount, the purpose and the repaying capacity of borrowers. There must also be provision for long term finance, specially in Bihar.

Mr. Pantulu opined that unless the agriculturists were helped with long-term loans ranging from twenty to thirty years, they could not tide over the economic crisis. He also added that there would not be much use if the Government, granted long-term loans to co-operative organisations under very stringent restrictions.

MORE SEATS FOR TERRITORIES URGED

Bihar Council Discusses Delimitation Proposals

RANCHI, Sept. 4.

The Bihar Council discussed today Government delimitation proposals for the new Provincial Legislatures.

Mr. Hubback, on behalf of Government inviting discussion on the subject, stated that there was no finality about the proposals as they had yet to be examined by the Delimitation Committee shortly visiting India.

As regards cumulative and distributive vote systems the speaker said that Government supported single non-transferable vote system which had many advantages.

Several non-official members spoke generally urging territorial claims for a larger number of seats.

The debate had not finished when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

ALL-BENGAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail.)

The second session of the All-Bengal Muslim Students' Conference met here on Saturday at the Amaravati Hall under the presidency of Mr. A. F. Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University. The Conference was opened by Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, Minister for Education, Bengal.

Mr. Ibrahim Khan, Principal, Karatiya College, Mr. Mahomed Ismail, A.S.P., Mr. Manoranjan Banerjee, Headmaster, City Collegiate School, Mr. Kumud Bandhu Chakravarty, Principal, Ananda Mohan College, and Khan Bahadur Sharafuddin Ahmed also addressed the meeting.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR

Heated Debate In Broach District Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 4.

The general meeting of the District Local Board was held here yesterday at the Boards office under the presidency of Sjt. Haribhai Amin. A heated debate took place on question of presenting an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, on his visit to Broach. Messrs. Chhotabhai Gandhi and Dahayabhai Patel strongly opposed the proposal for an address.

One member suggested that the Governor should be invited to take tea with the members of the Board.

The president explained that the tour programme of the Governor was arranged without the consultation of the Board and hence no change was now possible in it.

On votes being taken the proposal for giving address was carried by a majority and Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the purpose.

FACTION FIGHT IN MADRAS VILLAGE.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

A Gudivada message states that rioting occurred owing to a faction fight in a village 8 miles from Gudivada. A young man was killed while several others were injured.—United Press.

TANJORE'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO RAJEN BABU.

TANJORE, Sept. 4.

The Municipal Council has resolved to present a civic welcome to Rajendra Babu during his forthcoming visit to South India in October.—United Press.

ANTI-RABIES INSTITUTE FOR BROACH

Municipality Sanctions Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 4.

The general Board of the Broach Municipal Borough met under the presidency of Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai when two important resolutions were carried unanimously the meeting. It was decided to co-operate in the matter of holding a conference of the self-government institutions at Broach in the first week of October.

The other decision, of far-reaching importance to the welfare of the citizens, was for opening an "Anti-Rabies treatment" centre for Broach. The Board has unanimously decided to provide for this scheme and to send the health officer for a week's training at the Haffkine's institute.

"EHSAN" LOSES DEPOSIT

Sequel To Article On Shahidgunj Affair

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

The security of Rs. 500 deposited by the "Ehsan" a Urdu daily of Lahore was forfeited for an article on the Shahidganj affair published in the issue of the 22nd August.—United Press.

Alleged Murder Of Internee

DACCA, Sept. 5.

The Special Tribunal framed charges yesterday against Paresh Chandra Sen-Gupta and Amulya Roy under Section 302/34 I. P. C. The accused Paresh was further charged under Section 326. Both pleaded not guilty.

The accused stood charged with having murdered internee Hiralal Chakravorty on June 3 while going to the Police Station to report himself.—United Press.

Herr E. G. Schulz and Baron von Koeth, two German "Sadhus" of the Berlin Branch of the Gaudhiya Mutt, arrived on Thursday morning by M. V. "Victoria".

CHEAPER PETROL FOR MADRAS

Business Competition And Its Sequel

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The price of Petrol in Madras has been reduced from Rs. 1-5-6 per gallon to Rs. 1-2-0 with effect from this morning.

The announcement was welcomed by motorists who have long since been feeling that the price of petrol was too high compared with other places in India.

It is presumed that Burma Shell and Company and the Standard Oil Company decided on this reduction as a result of competition from Western India Petrol Company. It is rumoured that the importation of further quantities of Russian Petrol in the near future will drive to a further cut in the price.—United Press.

Shahidganj Affair Trials: Sentence Reduced

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Mr. Onkar Nath Zutshi pronounced orders in the appeal of Mohd. Sharif, who had been convicted under Section 145 I. P. C., on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly along with 11 others outside Delhi Gate in connection with the Shahidganj affair on 8th July last and was sentenced to 10 months R. I.

The Sessions Judge altered the conviction under Section 151 I. P. C. and reduced the sentence to three months.—United Press.

AMERICAN TOURIST ARRESTED

Pleads, He Had No Knowledge Of Arms Licence In India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Dr. H. Erben, an American tourist, was arrested last night by the Calcutta Police on his arrival at Calcutta from Vienna along with two other Austrian tourists in two motor cars. He was placed under arrest under Section 19-F of the Arms Act, for possessing an unlicensed revolver and cartridges.

He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today when he said that he had no knowledge that licence was necessary for arms in India. He was bailed out on 505 dollars, of which the police took possession from him. The hearing is adjourned till September 10.—United Press.

KORAN ENJOINS STUDY OF SCIENCE

Maulana Bazmi's Speech At Ujjain

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN (C. I.), (By Mail).

A meeting was held under the auspices of Bazmi Adab, a literary association of Ujjain in which Maulana Abu Said Bazmi a prominent Urdu and Arabic scholar, delivered a lecture on "the viewpoint of Koran about Philosophy and Science".

The Maulana emphasised the necessity of studying Philosophy and Science. He said that the time was gone when sword played an important part in the lives of nations. Now brain was all that counted. And, therefore, the study of different branches of Science and Philosophy was essential for the people of every nationality. But it was a pity that the Muslims were neglecting them. He said they prejudiced against all the modern sciences and wrongly held that they led the students to apostasy and atheism. The Maulana showed the absurdity of this idea, and urged the necessity of a radical change in the present courses of Reading "nisab" of the Arabic seminaries, like Deoband, etc.

The dangers of the another universal war were imminent, and that nation would undoubtedly be among losers whose members were foreign to "Laboratory Analysis and Synthesis."

He concluded by saying that the Koran not only encouraged the studies in sciences but did enjoin it upon its followers.

OUT TO STOP GOAT SACRIFICE

Pt. Sharma Commences His Fast Unto-death At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In pursuance of the vow taken three months back Pandit Ramchandra Sharma commenced his fast at 10 this morning at 209, Cornwallis Street with a view to stopping goat sacrifice at the famous Kalighat temple

During the fast Pandit Sharma will take water only.—United Press.

STOP THE ANIMAL SACRIFICE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

On the eve of the commencement of fast unto death by Pandit Ramchandra Sharma of Jaipur with a view to stopping animal sacrifice in Kali Temple, Poet Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following press statement:—

"Public meeting of Calcutta citizens recently held at Calcutta had passed resolutions requesting me to dissuade Pandit Ramchandra Sharma from undertaking the proposed fast, which is to commence from September, 5. With that object, I have drafted a letter beseeching him not to take that step. But compared to his great resolve, the smallness of my importunities appeared so evident that I hesitated to send that letter. The task he has imposed on himself is that of sublime self-sacrifice. We, of weak minds, are little entitled to judge of the results it would bring about. There can, however, be little doubt that to stop shedding of blood during worship of Shakti in Bengal will prove no easy task.

I know that the immediate objective of this great soul will not succeed. But the sacrifice itself has no parallel. It should not be measured in accordance with the average standard of our daily existence. His self-immolation would pain us no doubt but that would be a measure of price we have to give for his sufferings. I cannot say what consequences would follow this offering of his. But this much is certain that it would remain treasured for all time to come in the pages of history. Lord Krishna's exhortation to Arjuna on the eve of battle at Kurukshetra comes to my mind on this occasion. He condemned weakness which had revealed itself in the mind of Partha. Similar weakness into which we have been betrayed might not redound to our credit. Pandit Ramchandra knows quite well what his duty is in this matter. He also knows that it is always worth while dying in pursuit of one's own conviction. We know but little.—"United Press.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF BENGAL

Criminal Law Amendment Act For Assam?

SHILLONG, Sept. 5.

It is understood that a new Bill entitled "Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1935" will be introduced by the Government in the Assam Legislative Council.

The statement says: In order to put a stop to the circulation of seditious literature it is proposed to supplement the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1934, on the lines of Section 27 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1934

If this Bill is passed, it will put the legislation in Bengal and Assam on the same footing and encourage the co-operation of the police.—United Press.

SHIKARIS' BRAVE ENCOUNTER WITH BENGAL TIGER

DIBRUGARH, September 1

The story of two Anglo-Indian Shikaris' thrilling encounter with a Royal Bengal Tigress has been received here from Lumding junction, A. B. Railway.

It is stated that an old woman of Pathogola, next station to Lumding went to fetch water from a well when the man-eater pounced upon her and carried her away in the jungle. Her wails could be heard from a distance.

On receipt of the information 4 Shikaris of Lumding, including two Anglo-Indians, an engine driver and a Fireman of the A. B. Railway, went to the jungle and began searching for the woman. The driver found the woman with her breast pierced and shouted out. The tigress at once came out of the jungle at a lightning speed and before the driver had the opportunity to press the trigger of his gun, in all her ferocity jumped upon him, smashed the gun to pieces and wounded him. The fireman fired a fatal shot right on her forehead at a point blank range and the tigress fell to the ground with a terrible groan. The body of the engine driver was brought to Lumding hospital in an unconscious condition where he expired. The tigress was identified as one which killed many persons in the course of a fortnight at Lamsakhang whence it was driven away.—United Press.

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